The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Demagogues Impeding Legislation and Voting up Their Salaries—Oakes Ames' "Little Memorandum Books."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The House was in a turmoil all day, and beyond the introduction and reference of a few bills in the morning hour, no business of any kind was done. Randall, Roosevelt & Co. organized themselves into a series of obstructionists and wasted the entire day. Randall took charge of everything, as properly becomes his position as leader of the House, and allowed nothing to be presented or acted upon save with his permission. He vaulted up and down, first on the Democratic side and then on the Republican, objecting, threatening, and ordering, until his impudence became absolutely insufferable, and was near being rebuked from both sides. Some scenes were amusing. At one time Roosevelt sang out "I object" at some inopportune moment when Randall yelled at him "No, you don't object," and Roosevelt meekly subsided into his position of second fiddle. So the day wore on, and not one of the many propositions offered for passage under suspension of the rules succeeded. Gen. Garfield wanted unanimous consent to have sessions begin at 11 o'clock on and after Thursday, but Randall objected. Soon afterward Randall voted to pay himself $6,000 additional for the past two years, and to increase his salary for the future from $5,000 to $6,000. Such is his virtuous regard for the people's money. The proposed increase of the salaries of members of Congress, for that is the real purpose of the bill which begins with an increase of that of the President, received a decided set back to-day, though it is not quashed by any means. In order to render it impossible that it should pass hereafter without a yea and nay vote, Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules so as to instruct the Committee on Appropriations to include the bill as part of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. This was voted down—yeas, 61; nays, 119—Mr. Dawes himself voting against it. The effect of it is to keep the proposition out of the text of any of the appropriation bills, where it might pass in Committee of the Whole by tellers, and then being part of the bill, a separate yea-and-nay vote could not be had upon it in the House. It can now come in only as an amendment, and if agreed to in Committee of the Whole is still subject to a separate vote in the House. There will be thus no chance of passing it without knowing the names of the men who vote for it. Its friends claim that every one voting for it to-day insures its passage before the end of the session. Of those votes in favor, 45 were Democrats and only 16 were Republicans; and of the 119 votes against, 73 were Republicans and 46 were Democrats. The measure will next appear probably as an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

THE SOUL OF CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Oakes Ames created quite a sensation this morning by putting in a prompt appearance at the expiration of his ten days' leave of absence, looking as fresh and smiling as his picture in Harper's Weekly. The exclamation was on every tongue, "Oakes Ames is back," as though it was a very extraordinary occurrence, something that really was not expected. The next thing was the curious inquiry: "Has he brought his memorandum book?" To be sure he had—three of them, for that matter—ordinary, plethoric, well-worn pocket-diaries for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, such as almost every business or professional man keeps for the record of transactions and secrets which concern himself solely, and which he does not wish to intrust to his memory exclusively, yet are not of importance enough to enter into a more permanent or imposing record. These little black-leather books are filled with all sorts of entries, family, domestic, personal, and political, and scattered through their pages here and there are the entries, or memoranda—for that is simply what it is—of the Credit Mobilier transactions, when money was paid to Mr. Ames, and when he paid it out, and so on. There will be some question with the committee, probably, whether Mr. Ames shall submit the entire contents of his books to examination and exposure, or only such portions as relate to the persons and questions in controversy. The committee meet to-morrow morning, and there will doubtless be a large audience, as it is understood that Mr. Colfax and his counsel will be present to make their final statement. One significant fact appears from Mr. Ames' memorandum in regard to Senator Patterson, and that is, when Mr. Ames received from that gentleman, in August, 1867, the money which paid for the thirty shares of Credit Mobilier, that stock was worth only par; in fact Mr. Ames had not long before sold some of it at par, less five per cent. commission, making the price really ninety-five cents. So this disposes of the charge, in this case, at least, that Senator Patterson was allowed to have the stock at par, when it was really worth a great deal more. It was nearly a year afterward before its value became largely enhanced.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Senate, after a debate lasting through the afternoon, passed the bill to distribute the Geneva award precisely as it was reported by the Judiciary Committee. All amendments were voted down. The most important proposition in the bill that occasioned opposition was the provision in regard to insurance companies. Mr. Thurman's motion to strike out the restriction against their claims received only 17 votes. The principle upon which the bill proposes to distribute the awards paying actual losses wherever they occurred, and paying nothing to any claimants except actual net losses, seems to meet with very general approval, and if the bill can be brought before the House it will doubtless be concurred in, though there will be there also a sharp struggle over the insurance clause. It is felt to be much better to have the claims considered and decided, absolutely and irrevocably, by a commission, than to turn the matter over to the courts, where the individual awards would at last go into the possession of attorneys rather than to those who suffered loss.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

It is not expected that any debate will arise in the Senate in respect to the counting of the electoral vote of Louisiana. There is no question before the Senate on which any such debate can be had, though if debate were desired by a majority some resolution might be introduced, on which speeches might be made. It is altogether probable that the vote of Louisiana will not be counted Wednesday, but if it should be there can be little doubt the electoral vote, which has the certificate of the Governor, and which is against President Grant, will be taken rather than that which has no such certificate.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDIES.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads adheres to its original preference for the Webb Australian bill, and has authorized the Chairman, Mr. Ramsey, to submit an amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill which shall extend the existing contract with the line, and increase its subsidy to $450,000. Mr. Cole, as a minority of one from that committee, reported the Burnside bill for an Australian subsidy, to be based on competitive bids.

SETTLING LAND CLAIMS.

In the House, immediately after the morning hour, Mr. Upson endeavored to secure the passage of the bill prepared by the General Land Office, providing for ascertaining and settling private land claims in Nevada, Kansas, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, by a board of commissioners. The bill is a necessary and important one, similar to the one passed some time ago with reference to California. Its defeat was the result of the Democratic disposition to kill all legislation, however unobjectionable.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Senate bill to provide for the further endowment of agricultural colleges also failed. It was reported by the Committee on Education and Labor with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, which altered the bill only in detail. It got a vote of 119 to 83—not the needed two-thirds.

THE COTTON TAX JOB.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day, in response to a petition that it again ask the House to allow it a hearing on the cotton tax, decided not to make that request again, as the vote before was evidently decisive. Some of the Southern Republicans announce an intention to block all legislation by all means in their power until the House has given them an opportunity to be heard on this question. It will be remembered that the filibustering of the Southern members greatly protracted last Spring's session, when Butler was trying to get Congress to re-enact the Kuklux bill.

SAVINGS BANK TAXATION.

The Ways and Means Committee listened to an argument to-day from A. J. Richardson, of Boston, in favor of taking off the taxes from savings banks which do a business exclusively of that kind. The committee is not favorably disposed to the proposition.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Mr. Waldron to-day introduced a bill for specie resumption, which is understood to reflect the views of a majority of the House Banking and Currency Committee on this question. It differs materially from the Sherman bill. It postpones resumption until May, 1874. It allows the rate of interest to be paid upon bonds issued in redemption of the legal tenders to be at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed six per cent. It limits the amount of these bonds to be issued to $250,000,000 in amount, leaving $100,000,000 to be redeemed in coin, which the Secretary is authorized to purchase for that purpose. It also provides for free banking.

"FLAPDOODLE."

Mr. Cox secured a vote, to-day, upon what one of his own party denominated "a flapdoodle resolution," which declared in a word that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. A preamble indicting the Administration was cut out, upon the suggestion of Mr. Ambler, so that Republicans might vote for it as well as Democrats. The great majority of them, however, were of opinion that it was not necessary to suspend the rules in order to pass the constitution, and that, if this was to be done, Mr. Cox was hardly the man to dress that document up in a more attractive shape than our forefathers gave it, so they voted against the resolution. It received a bare majority of 1.

INCREASING THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Monroe was on the look out all day to introduce his bill increasing the amount of currency by $25,000,000. He is confident when his opportunity arrives that this bill will receive the votes of the Western and Southern members almost in a body.

A FLAT DENIAL.

Mr. Pomeroy made his personal statement in the Senate to-day so particular and explicit in denial of the charges that have been made against him that proof of them will also be proof of unequivocal falsifying. There was no attempt to excuse himself, no effort to palliate or soften in the least degree any offense, for he admitted none. He denied in clear language the specific charges, rested his defense on such a denial, and then asked the most speedy and thorough examination by a committee of the Senate. Unfortunately for Mr. Pomeroy's desire for a thorough investigation the authority of the Senate to make any examination, or take any jurisdiction in his case, ends with March 4 at noon; but it is to be hoped that before that time the able special committee which is charged with the matter will be able in the time that is left to find out at least a portion of the truth.

GOAT ISLAND.

The Senate Military Committee have their final hearing of the Goat Island bill to-morrow night. The friends of the bill are confident of its passage if favorably reported without amendment.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

There was a caucus of Republican Senators this morning held for the purpose of determining upon the order of business for the remainder of the session. Although the subject of an extra session was not mentioned, it is clear that the disposition manifested in certain quarters in the House to obstruct the passage of the Appropriation bills mainly determined the call of the caucus. Few Senators publicly favor an extra session. The propriety of pressing the passage of the Sherman resumption bill was informally considered. A committee was appointed to determine the order of business and to speedily report. It is known the President does not favor a Spring session.

A COUNTER MEMORIAL FROM UTAH.

Private dispatches received from Salt Lake this morning state that a counter memorial is being prepared by the Bar of Salt Lake in answer to the one already presented to the House of Representatives.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

To be Postmasters—Robert F. Milner, at Newnan, Ga., and A. N. Lincoln, at Menasha, Wis.

To be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy—Edward W. Corser and Ezra Z. Derr.

William M. Kilgour, to be Captain in the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Marine Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 10.—The cutter Moccasin, arrived from a cruise, this evening, reports that she boarded the schooner Eliza & Rebecca Price, from Hoboken, loaded with coal for Providence, at an anchor off League Rock, with sails blown away, her crew used up and badly frostbitten, and her rudder-case frozen. The Moccasin sent assistance on board, got her anchor up and towed her to this point.

Destructive Fire in Granville, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—At least one-half of the entire business section of the beautiful village of Granville, Washington County, was burned by fire, commencing at 3 o'clock this morning. Originating in a small shoe-shop, it spread to the fine brick building of Bardwall's block, which was entirely destroyed, with the dry-goods store of Gross & Getty, four frame dwellings; Jones & Feeh's, merchant tailors; A. H. Green's harness factory; Joseph Schiff's brick clothing-store and residence; Delvans Rogers' flour, lime, and coal depot; Granville *Weekly Reporter* offices, S. B. Norton's dry goods, Betts & Grover and J. W. Thompson's law offices, and A. Thompson's eating-house. The loss is roughly set down at $100,000, but may even exceed this. Mostly insured.

The Pomeroy Investigation.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 10.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee, to-day, authorized the publication of that portion of Senator York's testimony which was kept back at the time it was given. It was to the effect that Pomeroy told him (York) that he had three spies in the anti-Pomeroy caucus. The names given were Senator Moonlight, Capt. Hough, and Representative Bond.

Judge Horton, United States District-Attorney, was examined by the committee to-day. He testified that he had no knowledge of the use of money by Pomeroy. Being asked if he had had any conversation with Pomeroy relative to the alleged payment of $7,000 to York, he replied his only conversation with Pomeroy on that subject was in his capacity as attorney; that he could not lawfully repeat anything said to him in confidence by a client.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Remarkable Mishap on the Hudson River Road—Nobody Hurt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COXSACKIE, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 10, 1873.

You have already received a brief telegram per Associated Press relative to an accident on the Hudson River Railroad, at this place, between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. The train was the second Pacific express, which left New-York at 8 o'clock last night, and due at Albany at 1 o'clock this morning. The accident was the most remarkable one on record. The conductor was George Parsons, and the engineer Horace Moore. South of here, somewhere near Hudson, the train was delayed fifty minutes by an extra, and when it got fairly started it was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. As it neared this station the rays from the locomotive head-light fell upon the unlighted signal of the switch, which showed its red side, proving that it was turned wrong.

Quick as lightning the engineer reversed his engine, and the fireman ran back into the tender and pulled the patent-brake cord, but it was too late, although every one of the patents "sprung" nicely.

The locomotive jumped the first switch on to another close by, and kept the rail. The tender followed and the hind trucks ran off. The baggage-car and smoker came next and also kept the rails, and then came four sleeping-cars. All of the latter ran clear off and jolted and swayed and crashed along over the ties at a fearful rate. Passengers were hurled violently from their berths, and the cars were filled with shrieks of females and yells of panic-stricken men. Some finding the cars did not upset endeavored to smash in the windows to crawl out that way, while others settled themselves down to meet whatever was in store for them. The dislodged cars ran about twice the length of the train and then brought up all standing. No part of any of them were hurt but the trucks, and they were all torn away. The wonderful escape was positively due to the fact that every car was supplied with the patent bunter. Had they been connected with the old link coupling, every car would have telescoped, and the loss of life would have been fearful. The patent close connecting bunter kept each car upright and firm, but when the train stopped the cars stood in a zigzag line, two of them pointed toward a country road.

"Who turned the switch wrong?" is a question not yet decided, but facts bear hard against a man named Sparks, conductor of an extra train. This extra freight-train was lying on a side track at the station, and when it moved it is said Sparks turned the switch, as he supposed, all right, to allow the up train to pass along on the main track. The switch was, however, turned the other way, and as a consequence the accident occurred as reported.

The passengers on the train meeting with the accident breakfasted this morning at Coxsackie, as did also passengers on down trains delayed here. By noon one track was cleared, and trains commenced running regularly again. Not a passenger on the train received even a scratch.

Passenger Car Thrown Into a River—Several Persons Killed.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 10.—This afternoon, the Brady's Bend accommodation train going north, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, when near Scrub Grass Station, broke a rail, and five cars of oil and a passenger car were thrown from the track and down the bank.

The following persons were wounded: Michael Caine, A. Singleton, O. A. Knox, J. P. Kiddie, J. Hanna, H. Miller, A. S. Hamilton, W. Meriarty, John H. Whitcomb, and the train boy.

The passenger coach still remains in the river, wreckers being, as yet, unable to raise it. Two bodies are floating in the water inside the car, but cannot be extricated. How many perished is as yet unknown. The conductor is unable to tell the number who were in the ill-fated car.

Several names are added to the list of those injured by the Scrub Grass accident. Among them is Mr. Joseph L. Hanna, of Pittsburg, whose injuries are serious. With this exception none of the others enumerated were seriously injured. The Company's surgeons and others were promptly on hand to relieve the sufferers, and everything is being done for them that is possible. It is now positively known that there were but three persons killed, a newsboy and two unknown men. The train was running on time, and no blame is attached to the officers of the road. The disaster was purely accidental and unavoidable.

The Tepic Insurrection Growing Formidable.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, via HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The insurrection in Tepic, under Lozada, is assuming formidable proportions. Lozada in his political manifesto proposes to establish a government similar to the Paris Commune. His army has invaded several portions of Jalisco and Guadalajara. In a severe battle on the 28th ult., Lozada defeated Corona, who retreated into Guadalajara. Gen. Flores telegraphs to the contrary, saying that Lozada was whipped, and lost 1,000 men in killed and wounded. Private telegrams, however, concede the victory to Lozada. Col. Altamisano has defeated a portion of Lozada's force. Corona is expecting reinforcements.

The crop in the Tuxpan cotton-fields has been destroyed by worms.

The Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 10—The agitation of the Mormon leaders, in anticipation of immediate Congressional action in relation to Utah, is on the increase. The *News*, (Church organ,) to-night, denounces Representatives Negley, Clagett, and Merrill, especially Clagett, bitterly. Mr. Merrill's bill, at least the essential points, was published here to-day, and is highly satisfactory to the anti-Mormons. The heaviest business operators declare that the proposed legislation, if there is no delay, will improve the best interests of the territory beyond calculation. Letters are pouring in from the miners from different districts. They are all jubilant over the probable overthrow of Brigham's rule. All the loyal people are eulogizing and expressing thanks and gratitude to President Grant.

A Mormon expedition started three days ago, from Kane County, for the purpose of exploring the country beyond the Colorado River.

Gen. Maxwell, who is the contestant for the seat in Congress claimed by Elder Cannon as delegate from Utah, will leave for Washington to-morrow.

Gaffney, the Wife-Murderer, Feigning Insanity.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Gov. Dix having ordered an examination into the sanity of Gaffney, under sentence of death at Buffalo, last Friday, received the following dispatch to-day from Dr. Gray, of the Utica Insane Asylum, and Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, the commission appointed to make the examination:

BUFFALO, Feb. 10.

To Gov. Dix:

After a satisfactory examination of Gaffney, we found him sane—a case of feigned insanity.

(Signed,) DRS. GRAY and VANDERPOEL.

Three Persons Killed by the Fall of a Wall.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—The old wall of the Ferguson House, in this city, fell yesterday afternoon, crushing a frame house alongside, in which lived a family named Donahue. Mrs. Donahue and her daughter, together with a young lady named Kiely, were instantly killed. Another daughter had an arm broken in two places, one leg broken, and her breast crushed in, but she still lives. A child two years old escaped unhurt.

ALBANY.

Death of a Member of the Assembly—The New-York Charter—Miscellaneous Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—This evening the noxious atmosphere of the Assembly Chamber had its first victim for the session in the death, in his room at the Delevan House, of Hon. Eleazer Jones, member for the Second District of Washington County, after a very brief illness. He was in his seat last week. Mr. Jones was a native of Wales, and although he had not taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the House, he had given promise of much usefulness. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased will be introduced to-morrow, and the customary adjournment will doubtless be taken. It is not probable, judging from the temper the House has already shown, that the bill to provide better ventilation of the Assembly Chamber will have less factious opposition because of this startling proof of its necessity. The few men who, for the sake of securing a reputation for economy among their constituents, opposed the bill, will not be turned from their purpose because of so trivial an incident as the death of a colleague.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, owing as it seems to the profound constitutional doubts of its chairman, Gen. James Wood, clings tenaciously to the new Jury law introduced some days ago by Senator Robertson. The distinguishing feature of the bill is that it confers upon the Court the right to try the challenge to favor in impaneling a jury, and it is this question that has plunged Gen. Wood into such depths of meditation, that the speedy resurrection is by no means probable. His reflections upon this grave constitutional point are the more interesting from the fact that it is not easy to find any one who shares them. Gen. Barlow, who drew the bill, made a conclusive argument in favor of its constitutionality on Thursday last before the committee. Senator Robertson, who introduced it, and has vainly tried to get it out of the committee, is not troubled by these unsavory doubts; and it further happens that the bill has attracted the attention of many other lawyers, who have laughed at the idea that the proposed provision is unconstitutional. Senator Robertson will endeavor, to-morrow, to get the bill out of the committee; but as it is certain that he will again run foul of the constitutional doubts of Gen. Wood, the prospect of success is not flattering.

Thanks to Mayor Havemeyer and Tammany, the prospect of the speedy passage of the charter in such form that the City will be certain of an honest government is now assured. If the Mayor and his managers had been discreet enough to conceal their little game for a few days longer, it might have succeeded; but the course they have taken has nerved the Republicans to the prompt performance of their duty. The subcommittee of the Assembly Committee on Cities, consisting of Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Deering, have now concluded their labors, and have prepared an entirely new charter, which is entitled "An act to reorganize the government of the City of New-York," which will be reported to the main committee to-morrow, and will doubtless be reported to the Assembly on Wednesday or Thursday, and will be made a special order for Tuesday of the next week. The charter as prepared by the subcommittee follows the Tweed charter as changed by the Republican amendment, except that it will legislate all heads of departments out of office, and will probably be the charter of 1830 in fixing the appointing power, which, as is well known, gave the nomination of heads of departments to the aldermen, and that of confirmation to the Mayor. One consideration which has had great influence in this determination, is that Mr. Havemeyer has just declared in its favor, and has stated as a matter within his personal experience that the plan worked well when it was in force. There is a chance, however, that the charter will not be passed in this shape in the first place by the Assembly, but that it will finally be agreed upon as a compromise of conflicting opinions, and in order to please the Mayor.

The Academy of Design have sent up a bill, with a petition asking its passage, to make their charter, which expires in 1878, perpetual, and to increase the power of the corporation to hold additional property.

In the Assembly, eighteen bills were advanced in Committee of the Whole, and among them the bill authorizing the City to cede to the United States the triangular piece of land at the Battery adjoining that already purchased for a barge office.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Proposed International Code of Signals—Letter of Mr. Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following letter has been addressed by Secretary Boutwell to Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 7, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a draft of a bill prepared in this department to introduce into the merchant service of the United States the international code of signals now in practical use in the navy, and in the merchant marine of most of the principal European nations. The bill contemplates the use of the code in all sea-going vessels and in vessels on the great lakes of 200 tons or over in burden, and provides for a penalty of $200 for a violation of its provisions. I have submitted the question whether the measure proposed is advisable to numerous officers of the Government connected with shipping, who have consulted private individuals interested in commerce, and also various boards of trade. The opinion seems to be almost unanimous that the use of the code should be obligatory. The codes formerly in use on our vessels have become nearly obsolete, and are not used at all by foreign vessels; and I am informed that signals made in accordance with their instructions are not noticed by foreign signal stations. By the employment of the international code, the inconvenience arising from the present inability to communicate with American vessels will be avoided, and it will become possible for American vessels to communicate with each other, with foreign vessels of nearly all nationalities, and with the various signal stations to be found in the most prominent points of the European shores.

The fact that the signal equivalents are precisely the same in whatever language the book may be printed, render communication practicable to almost any extent between masters or other persons speaking different languages. It appears to me that the direct bearing which the code may have upon the security of property at sea, and the opportunities which it will often afford of facilitating business are sufficient advantages to more than counterbalance the expense which will be incurred, and to render it desirable that its employment should be rendered obligatory.

It is estimated that the books may be furnished to the public in substantial binding for $1 50, and that the nineteen flags described therein may be obtained for about $50.

In view of the foregoing, I recommend the passage of the bill.

(Signed,) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

The title of the bill inclosed in the above communication is, "A bill to introduce the international code of signals into the merchant service of the United States."

Adjournment of the Quebec Cabinet—The Canadian Pacific Railway.

QUEBEC, Feb. 10.—The Quebec Cabinet has adjourned, and instead of an extra session of the Legislature being called, a commission will be appointed to inquire into the recent burning of the court-house.

It is understood that Mr. Quinet will be Premier of the Quebec Cabinet instead of Mr. Chauveau; that Solicitor-General Irvine will become Attorney-General; that Mr. Chapleau will be appointed Solicitor-General, and that Dr. Fortan will become Commissioner of Crown Lands.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Sir Hugh Allan and Sir F. Hincks have left for Montreal.

The Pacific Railway charter has been duly signed by all the parties interested.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

Postponement of the Catastrophe Till Wednesday Next—Scare at Rowlandsville.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 10.—The fluctuation of the water level at this point for the past three days has been nearly constant at maximum and minimum, and follows the time of the tides so closely in the day and night that the rise and fall is naturally looked for, and the only concern is now, the effect of the backing of the water by this gorge and the one at McCall's Ferry.

Quite early to-day most startling rumors came down from Rowlandsville in relation to the extent and damage being done by the rising flood. It was reported that the fires in the furnaces of the rolling-mills and foundry had been extinguished by the water, and that the greatest consternation prevailed among the residents.

Later.—The best authority gave it that the mills had been stopped by the water backing upon the wheel, and to put out the fires a rise of twenty feet higher than now exists, or ever was know, would be required. The suspense and limited sources of information have the effect of magnifying the danger and the actual results of the ice difficulty, and sensation takes the place of fact.

Mrs. West, who keeps a hotel at Rowlandsville, which was threatened by the flood, moved out considerable of her furniture and bedding, and I learn that this gave the start to the rumor that the Rowlandsville people were taking to the hills.

The alternate thawing and freezing of the gorge here has settled it in some places, and opened it in others, and I have discovered places where the water breaks through, and encroaches in the street, where the level is lower than spots that are clear from overflow. Talking with several old and very intelligent residents to-day, I find the general current of opinion inclining to the belief that by Wednesday the dammed-up waters above will have broken their barriers and the serious trouble will begin.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The French Committee of Thirty—Shocking Crimes.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Duke de Broglie will present the report of the Committee of Thirty in the Assembly on Saturday. He will previously communicate with President Thiers.

The trial of nine persons, charged with ravishing, and subsequently murdering their victims, has begun at Douai. The crimes were perpetrated in a neighboring forest at intervals from the beginning of 1870 to September, 1872.

L'Univers publishes a letter from one of Napoleon's Ministers, whose name is not given, confirming the revelations made by the Duke de Grammont as to the promises of assistance made by Austria to France at the beginning of the war with Prussia. The correspondent adds to Grammont's statements that a treaty for a triple alliance was nearly concluded between France, Italy, and Austria, but was not signed because Napoleon rejected it as dishonorable. The same writer also asserts that it was by Austria's suggestion that Rome was given up to the Italian Government.

Trial of Political Priests in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—The trial of the Galway priests, for illegal interference in the Parliamentary election, opened, to-day, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in this city. The Lord Chief-Justice, Right Hon. James Whiteside, presides.

The Laurium Mine Arbitration.

ROME, Feb. 10.—*L'Opinione* says the Emperor of Austria has consented to act as arbitrator for the settlement of the Laurium mine dispute.

OBITUARY.

Commander James W. Shirk, United States Navy.

A dispatch from Washington announces the death there last evening of Commander James Shirk. He was born in Pennsylvania July 16, 1832, and was appointed in 1849 from that State, and was promoted to Passed Midshipman in 1854, having been on sea service on the African coast, the East Indies, and the Atlantic coast. He was promoted to Master in 1855, and commissioned as Lieutenant Nov. 16, 1856, serving on the lakes and the Pacific coast, and on the opening of the rebellion was in the Mississippi squadron. He commanded the gun-boat Lexington at the battles of Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, Pittsburg Landing, March 1, 1862; an engagement with rebel batteries at Eastport, Miss., March 11, and Chickasaw, Ala., March 23, 1862; the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7; St. Charles, White River, June 17; Haines' Bluff, Dec. 27; Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 28, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1863; Arkansas Post, Jan. 10; passage of the Vicksburg batteries, April 16; Grand Gulf, April 29; the attack on Vicksburg, May 22; and was almost constantly under fire of the batteries from May 19 to June 4, 1863. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Commander July 16, 1862, and commanded the iron-clad Tuscumbia and a division of the Mississippi squadron of 1863 and 1864. He was detailed to the navy-yard at Philadelphia, and was commissioned commander, July 25, 1866. He served in the Franklin of the European squadron in 1867-68, and was assigned to special duty at the Navy Department in 1869, where he continued until his death. He was a faithful and gallant officer.

Miss Isa Blagden, Authoress.

The death is announced, at Florence, of Miss Isa Blagden, the authoress of "Agnes Tremorne," "The Cost of a Secret," "The Crown of a Life," and many magazine articles. Miss Blagden, the London *Daily News* says, was linked to Mr. Browning and his illustrious wife by the ties of the closest friendship. She nursed the poetess in her final illness, and performed the same loving office for Theodosia Trollope.

The Produce Exchange and the Canal Tolls.

The Produce Exchange Board met yesterday for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in regard to the bill before the Assembly continuing the present rate of tolls on the canals. A. S. Jewell presided. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, We, as members of the New-York Produce Exchange, urgently request senators and members of Assembly representing the seaboard constituencies of this State, to promote the passage of the concurrent resolutions asked for by the Canal Board, allowing it to fix the canal toll sheet for 1873, upon the basis of that of 1871 and 1872.

After transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The Susquehanna Freshet.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 10.—The water continues to recede. The total fall since yesterday evening is about fifteen inches. There has been no movement of the ice here; the gorge remains in the same condition. The weather is clear and growing warmer.

Georgia Finances.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10.—Gov. Smith sent a special message to-day to the Legislature, to the effect that $2,567,435 must be provided during the current year to meet bonds falling due, and to pay the interest on the public debt. Among the debts to meet are Russell Sage's claim of $375,000; to pay the interest of $567,000 on gold quarterly bonds to Jan. 1, 1874; to pay bonds falling due this year and in January, 1874, and to pay the interest on the public debt. The message was referred to a joint finance committee to report to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—1 A. M.—A wave of low barometers has advanced eastward over Minnesota to the upper-lake region, accompanied by brisk and high winds. Partly cloudy weather is now prevailing over New-England, with north-westerly winds, and over the South Atlantic and Gulf States with light and fresh southerly to easterly winds; cloudy weather and fresh and brisk south-easterly to southwesterly winds over the Middle States; areas of snow from Lower Michigan to Western New-York, but rain from Ohio to Southern Missouri and Tennessee; fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather from Kansas to Lakes Michigan and Superior and Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and eastward over the upper-lake region, and to the Ohio Valley, fresh and brisk northerly and westerly winds, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather. For the Middle States fresh and brisk winds, gradually veering to south-westerly and westerly, cloudy weather, and rising temperatures, with areas of rain and snow for the northern portion, and possibly light rain for the southern portion; for New-England, winds shifting to fresh and brisk southerly, rising temperature, and cloudy weather; for the South Atlantic States, winds veering to southerly and westerly, rising temperature, and generally cloudy weather; for Tennessee and Kentucky, winds veering to westerly and north-easterly, with clearing weather; for the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, partly cloudy weather and southerly winds, veering to westerly.

The Signal-office, at 11 P. M. to-night, reported the following: Snow at Saugeen, Canada; Port Stanley, Canada; Port Dover, Canada; Toronto, Canada, and Buffalo, N. Y.; rain at Louisville, Ky.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Toledo, Ohio; Cairo, Ill.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.........12° | 3 P. M.........24°
6 A. M.........12° | 6 P. M.........20°
9 A. M.........13° | 9 P. M.........20°
12 M.........18° | 12 P. M.........20°
Average, 17¼°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President has signed the bill authorizing the construction of eight additional vessels of war.

The Detroit car-wheel foundry was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

Charles Blake, aged thirty-five, a resident of Hyde Park, Mass., was killed yesterday morning by falling down a stairway.

Mrs. Crittenden, wife of the late Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, died at St. Louis, on Sunday, at the residence of her son-in-law.

Richard W. Hughes committed suicide at New-Hartford, N. Y., last night, by cutting his throat while in a fit of temporary insanity.

William O'Hara fell dead suddenly in Duckworth's file factory, Lowell, Mass., while at his bench yesterday afternoon, from heart disease.

Hon. Thomas Parsons, late State Senator and member of the Assembly, well known as a politician, died, yesterday morning, in Rochester.

Arthur Bellanger, a Canadian, while at work on the railroad in Auburn, Me., was instantly killed yesterday morning by the falling in of a culvert.

All the mills and factories on the streams in Maine are stopped on account of the water-wheels being choked with anchor ice, a thing of rare occurrence.

In the trial of Alley for the murder of Ellis in Boston, the testimony was concluded yesterday afternoon. The closing argument of counsel will begin to-day.

About 100 feet of the Turner Centre Bridge, near Lewiston, Me., fell Saturday morning. The weight of the snow crushed in the roof, and broke the timber supporting the bridge.

Frank B. Lord, a well-known railroad official, formerly connected with the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road, died of consumption yesterday morning in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Judge Durell, of New-Orleans, yesterday instructed the Clerk of the United States Court not to allow newspaper reporters to examine the records or documents in any cases pending therein.

Deputy United States Marshall Bush of Poughkeepsie, arrested nine liquor dealers at Hudson, N. Y., on the charge of evading the Revenue law, and on paying their fines were discharged.

A large, enthusiastic meeting of colored citizens was held in Philadelphia, last evening, in favor of the recognition of the insurrectionists in Cuba. S. R. Scottran presided, and addresses were made by Rev. H. H. Garnet, of New-York, and others.

The balances yesterday at the close of business in the Treasury were as follows: Currency, $5,907,810; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,090,000; coin, $63,351,306, including coin certificates amounting to $23,634,000.

William H. Smith, colored, residing in Carroll County, Maryland, was instantly killed yesterday morning while walking on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Elk Ridge Landing. Smith formerly served in the navy, and was on his way to Washington to draw his pension.

A special dispatch from Ironton, Mo., states that on Saturday night the tow-boat Petrel struck a log near Hastelville, turned over, and floated down the stream. Capt. McIlhane swam ashore, but was so thoroughly chilled that he died shortly afterward. Three others of the crew were drowned.

The boiler in the agricultural works of Yates Brothers, near Havana, Ill., exploded Saturday afternoon, demolishing the building in which it stood, and some others adjoining. One of the proprietors was forced through a plank partition and terribly mangled. His brother was badly scalded by steam. Neither is expected to recover.

Mr. Lucius Barbour, sixty-seven years old, a wealthy retired merchant; Mr. H. L. Porter, seventy-two years old, Treasurer of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, and Rev. Ezekiel Williams, seventy-two years old, died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. They were all three well-known citizens, were old members of the same church, and all died within the same hour.

Of Course.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Of course, the *Argus* is now in love with Mayor Havemeyer. When he was running for Mayor it had no word of favor for him. When the success of Reform was identified with his success it found nothing in him to commend. Its sympathies were all with the Tammany candidate.

But now there is a change. Tammany Hall has suddenly become the friend of Mr. Havemeyer. Every old partisan of the Ring, every old Tammany Republican, Samuel J. Tilden on the one hand and John Cochrane on the other, have come to shout for the new Mayor, and, of course, the *Argus* pipes in with its hoarse notes. When there is hope of mischief it is always on hand.

We sympathize with Mr. Havemeyer in his affliction. We would charitably believe him more foolish than false, and he ought to be spared the praise of the *Argus* and its Tammany allies in New-York. The applause of these sources is enough to crush any man, and Mr. Havemeyer ought not to subject himself to it.

Opposition to Reform in Cuba and Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Feb. 8, via KEY WEST, Feb. 10.—A commission from the Havana Casino went to Porto Rico to-day, accompanying the delegation from that island on its return home. Many rumors are in circulation as to the object of the trip, but nothing is positively known. The general supposition is that it is to prepare for joint action and union against reforms and radicalism.

A Brutal Outrage in Kentucky.

A telegram to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* reports that a number of ruffians visited the place of Mr. R. E. Collins, two miles from Frankfort, Ky., on Wednesday night last, broke down the door of the negro cabin, and ordered all of his servants to leave within ten days upon pain of death. They also told Mr. Collins that if they were on his place in ten days he would be used roughly. Mr. Collins was formerly Sheriff of the county, and is a one-armed man. His wife is an invalid, unable to help herself. The correspondent does not tell to which political party these ruffians belong, but the intelligent reader may find no difficulty in deciding that question.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Prospective Abdication of King Amadeus—A Regency Probable in the Event—Carlist Operations.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The following dispatch from Madrid was received here by the Reuter Telegram Company. It is marked "urgent," and was not delayed by the Censor at Madrid. It is, therefore, believed to have some foundation:

"His Majesty King Amadeus manifests a disposition to abdicate the Crown, in which case he will resign his power into the hands of the Cortes."

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The *Correspondencia*, in its issue to-day, announces the probability that the session of the Cortes will be suspended for a few days, and upon reassembling a proposition from King Amadeus to abdicate the throne will be read in the Congress, when an effort will probably be made to again dissuade the King from carrying out his purpose. Should he persist, a special law will be passed, electing a Regent and Cabinet.

Other Madrid journals state that if the King should resign the Crown, the present authorities will remain in office to watch the course of events, and it is believed all motions arising out of the abdication will be settled according the Constitution and without any disturbance.

A Cabinet Council was held last night, at which Señor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Becerra, Minister of the Interior; and Señor Echegary, Minister of Finance had a conference with Señor Rivero, the President of the Congress.

A conference also took place between Señor Cordoba, Minister of War, and the principal military officers in Madrid.

A large meeting of Conservatives was held last night.

Madrid is quiet.

Bands of Carlists have made their appearance in the Province of Toledo.

The Senate has, by a vote of [illegible], passed a motion of confidence in the Ministry on the question of its course toward the artillery, with regard to recent demonstrations of insubordination in that branch of the army.

The Government has created an Ordnance Department.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the island of Porto Rico will be taken up in the Congress to-day for discussion.

The snow-storm which prevailed here yesterday also extended throughout the northern provinces, where the fall was very heavy.

Why Amadeus Wishes to Abdicate.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—In the event of the King's abdication, the Senate and Congress will go into joint session, and continue to sit as one chamber until the throne is filled or the future form of government settled.

The King's disposition to quit the throne is attributed to a difference between His Majesty and the Ministry, which arose in November last, when the General of Artillery, Don Hidalgo, was promoted to the Captain-Generalship of the Basque Provinces. The majority of the officers in the artillery arm of the service resigned their commissions at the time, protesting against the promotion as irregular and unjustifiable, and refusing to serve under Hidalgo because he participated in the massacre at the San Gil barracks in 1866. Hidalgo, meeting with so much opposition, finally resigned, and the officers withdrew their resignations. But the Ministry recently appointed him to a new and important command in Catalonia. The artillery officers renewed their protest and again sent in their resignations. The Ministry disregarded them, and appealing to the Cortes, obtained a nearly unanimous vote of confidence. The King, from the beginning, has disapproved of the promotion of Hidalgo, and feels aggrieved because his Cabinet compels him, through the vote of the Cortes, to acquiesce in the last appointment.

It is given out that Señor Zorilla will retire to private life if the King persists in his resolve to abdicate.

The members of the Cortes belonging to the most advanced section of the Republican Party, held a meeting yesterday, to consider what action should be taken in the crisis. About thirty persons were present. They resolved to maintain a pacific yet energetic attitude, and, if the King's determination should be irrevocable, to encourage orderly manifestations in favor of the establishment of a Republic.

The Abdication Question in Congress—Perpetual Session Voted.

MADRID, Feb. 10—11 P. M.—When the Congress met to-day, the seats of the ministers were vacant.

Señor Figueras, the leader of the Republican Party, expressed his surprise at the absence of the members of the Cabinet at such a juncture, and demanded that they be notified to attend.

President Rivero thereupon sent a messenger to request the presence of a representative of the Government.

Señor Zorilla, the President of the Council, soon afterward entered, and proceeded to address the House. He acknowledged that the situation was serious, but the Government had no interest in concealing the fact. He advised the Republican Deputies not to act hastily. Nothing of an official character had yet been done. The immediate duty of the Government was to maintain order. He objected to the sitting of the Congress under the circumstances.

Señor Zorilla then stated that the King informed him on Saturday last that he was firmly resolved to abdicate. The Ministers sought to dissuade the King from his purpose. His Majesty asked for twenty-four hours to consider. All that the Prime Minister could add was that he had not since then received His Majesty's official act of abdication; and he was unable, in the present state of suspense, to make any proposal to or ask any vote from the Congress.

Señor Figueras said he could not agree with the Prime Minister that there was anything objectionable in the sitting of the Congress, and he moved that the session be made permanent. The motion was carried, and at 10½ to-night there had been no adjournment.

Latest Operations of the Carlists.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The snow interferes with operations against the Carlists. Gen. Moriones, the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the North, is making a forced march in hopes of overtaking Gen. Ollo, who, at the head of 2,000 insurgents, has again entered the Province of Navarre.

The Carlist bands under command of Santa Cruz, Macazaga, and Iturbide, effected a junction in the province of Guipuzcoa.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Advices from Carlist sources represent that the insurrection in Spain is daily gaining strength. It now exists in eight northern provinces, and is extending to the central and southern provinces. The Government is acting on the defensive. Towns are being fortified and volunteers armed to resist the advance of the insurgents.

Post-Mortem Examination of Gov. Geary.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 10.—The post-mortem examination of the body of Gov. Geary discovered no pathological lesion of any organ, and the conclusion arrived at was that he died from syncope caused by nervous prostration, the result of overwork and malarial cachexy. His brain weighed fifty-six and a half ounces, which is considered remarkably large, as the largest brain on record weighed sixty-three ounces.

The order issued by Major Gen. Jordan calls out the Fifth Division as a funeral escort on Thursday, and invites other military organizations to participate.

THE WARMOTH FRAUD.

Detailed and Authentic Account of the Conspiracy in Louisiana—Report of the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following is the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the Electoral vote of Louisiana:

On the 7th of January, 1873, the Senate adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections is directed to inquire and report to the Senate, whether the recent election of electors for President and Vice-President has been conducted in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of said States, and what contests, if any, have arisen as to who were elected as electors in either of said States, and what measures are necessary to provide for the determination of such contests, and to guard against and determine like contests, and the future election of electors for President and Vice-President. That for the purpose of speedily executing this resolution, the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, and, at their discretion, to send a subcommittee of their own number to either of said States, with authority to take testimony, and if the exigency of this service demands, the said committee may appoint and employ suitable disinterested and unprejudiced persons, not resident in either of such States, with authority to take such testimony as may be material in determining any pending contest growing out of the election of electors in either of said States.

In obedience to the instruction contained in the foregoing resolution, the Committee on Privileges and Elections have had under consideration so much of the resolution as relates to the election of electors in the State of Louisiana, and beg leave to submit the following preliminary report:

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION LAW.

The act of the Legislature of Louisiana of March, 1870, for the regulation of elections in that State provides, among other things, that the Governor shall have the power to appoint officers know as supervisors of registration in each parish in the State, and that these supervisors of registration shall have authority to appoint commissioners of election, (who, in other States, are called inspectors and judges,) under whose direction and authority the voting shall actually take place. That the supervisors of registration shall also control and direct the registration of the voters in each parish, fixing the places for registering and the places for voting. That, after the election has taken place, the commissioners of election shall bring the boxes containing the votes to a certain point in the parish, where, under the supervision and direction of the supervisors of registration, the votes shall be counted, and when this is accomplished, the supervisor of registration shall make out a statement of the result of the election at the various voting places in the parish, of which triplicate copies shall be made, and also triplicate copies of the tally-sheets, and a statement of the vote at each poll in the parish, to be signed by the commissioner of election; and the supervisor of registration shall seal up one copy of all these papers and inclose it to the Governor of the State, by mail, then seal up another copy and send it to the Governor by the next most speedy mode of conveyance, and shall himself retain the third copy. The law then provides that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and John Lynch and F. C. Anderson, by name, shall constitute the Returning or Canvassing Board; that the Governor of the State shall within ten days after the election open the sealed packages from the various parishes sent to him by the supervisors of registration, in the presence of the other members of the board, and the votes shall then be counted by the Board for Presidential electors, State officers, and members of the Legislature, and the result ascertained; that one copy of the result or finding of the board shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and another shall be published in the official journal of the State.

THE ELECTION BOARD CONTROVERSY.

Gov. Warmoth, Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback, and F. J. Herron, acting Secretary of State, were members of this Returning Board ex officio, and a majority of members convened within ten days in the City of New-Orleans to enter upon the duty of counting the votes.

Messrs. Pinchback and Anderson having been candidates for Congress, were, by another provision of the law, made ineligible, and were declared by resolution to be no longer members of the board, and a controversy arose in regard to filling their places. It is not necessary to enter into the details of this controversy further than to state that Gov. Warmoth attempted to control the vacancies thus created in this board by removing F. J. Herron, Acting Secretary of State, and placing in his stead Jack Wharton, and, after he had done so, claimed that he and Wharton by their votes had elected F. H. Hatch and Durant Daponte to fill the vacancies of Pinchback and Anderson, while on the other hand it was claimed that Lynch and Herron (while yet acting as Secretary of State) had elected James Longstreet and Jacob Hawkins to fill these vacancies. In a proceeding commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana on the 15th of November, Judge Durell granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Wharton board from opening the official returns and counting the votes, from acting as a returning board, or making any returns or proclamation of any finding until the further order of the Court, which continued in force until the decision of the case on Dec. 6. The election for Presidential Electors, members of Congress, State officers, and members of the Legislature was held in Louisiana on the 4th of November, and the returns of the election in the various parishes were sent to the Governor by the Supervisors of Registration as required by law. The Governor refused to act with the board known as the "Lynch board," or to open and lay before that board the returns of the election from the various parishes, but opened them and prepared to make the count before what is known as the "Wharton board," which was then enjoined from further proceedings by Judge Durell.

THE RETURNS WITHHELD.

The official returns which had been sent to the Governor were by him withheld from the Lynch Returning Board, and never at any time came into possession or under examination of that board. The Legislature of Louisiana, at its session in the Winter of 1872, passed an act abolishing the Returning or Canvassing Board as created by the act of 1870, and authorizing the State Senate to elect a Returning Board, to have the same powers as the former, and making other changes in the mode of conducting the elections, and on the 20th of November, 1872, the Governor, who had not signed the act, but kept it in his possession during the pendency of these proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States, and also proceedings of a like character commenced in the Eighth District Court of the State, signed the bill and published it as a law.

THE DE FERRETT BOARD.

On the 21st day of November, 1872, Gov. Warmoth, assuming that the Lynch board had been abolished by the act, which he had signed on the 20th of November, and claiming the authority to appoint a returning board under the clause of the constitution, which gave him power to fill vacancies, proceeded to appoint De Ferrett and others as a returning board, and placed in their hands the official returns of the election, to be by them counted, to ascertain and declare who were elected State officers and members of the Legislature.

HOW GREELEY ELECTORS WERE COUNTED IN.

Before the official returns were thus placed in the hands of that board, they had been opened by the Governor and examined by a deputy Secretary of State named Woodward, acting under Jack Wharton, who at that time assumed to be Secretary of State under the appointment of Gov. Warmoth, when he removed F. J. Herron, as before stated, and by O. A. Bragden, the Governor's private secretary, who had been elected Assistant Secretary of the Warton board. Messrs. Woodward and Bragden, according to the testimony, looked over the returns to ascertain who had been elected electors for President and Vice-President, and made a statement to the Governor of the result of their examination; and the Governor, on the morning of the 4th of December, the day fixed by the act of Congress when the electors in the several States shall meet and cast their votes, issued a paper, in which he declared that F. C. Manning, C. A. Weed, A. S. Herron, H. J. Campbell, L. Bash, A. Thomas, A. H. Leonard, and L. V. Reeves had been elected electors, and placed a copy of the said paper in the possession of each of said persons, and afterward, on the same day, they assembled in the City of New-Orleans, and, as electors, voted for President and Vice-President. It clearly appears from the testimony that the official returns of the State were never examined and counted for Presidential electors by any persons except Messrs. Woodward and Bragden, and up to this time never have been examined and counted by the Lynch board, or by any person having any authority whatever to make such an examination and count.

WARMOTH THE ARCH-TRICKSTER OF THE WHOLE.

While we have no doubt that the returns sent to Gov. Warmoth, from various parishes, by the supervisors of registration, will upon their face show that the aforesaid persons named as electors, and whom we shall designate as the Greeley electors, received a majority of the votes, that fact has never been ascertained by any competent authority, and the action of Gov. Warmoth depended entirely upon the unauthorized statements of Messrs. Woodward and Bragden, who at the time had no right to look into the returns at all. In this matter there is no pretense that the law was complied with, and the Lynch board were never at any time permitted to see them.

THE RETURNS NEVER LEGALLY COUNTED.

The third section of the act of Congress of 1792 declares what shall be the official evidence of the election of electors, and provides that the executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of the Electors of such State to be made and certified, to be delivered to the Electors on or before the first Wednesday in December, and said Electors shall annex one of the said lists to each of the lists of their votes. The certificate of the Secretary of State is not required, and the certificate of the Governor, as provided for in this section, seems to be the only evidence contemplated by the law of the election of electors, and their right to cast the electoral vote of the State. If Congress chooses to go behind the Governor's certificate, and inquire who had been chosen as electors, it is not violating any principle of the right of the States to prescribe what shall be the evidence of the election of electors, but it is simply going behind the evidence as prescribed by an act of Congress; and thus going behind the certificate of the Governor, we find that the official returns of the election of electors from the various parishes of Louisiana had never been counted by anybody having authority to count them.

ACTION OF THE LEGAL BOARD.

Some two or three days preceding the 4th of December, the Lynch board officially declared that M. F. Bonzano, J. Lanabere, C. H. Halstead, L. C. Roudanez, A. R. Johnson, Milton Morris, J. Taylor, and John Ray, whom we shall designate as the Grant electors, had received a majority of all the votes in the State for electors of President and Vice-President, and the Secretary of State de jure, Mr. Bovee, not then in possession of the office of Secretary of State or the State seal, but who had been decided by the Supreme Court of the State, a few days before, to be the lawful secretary, made a certificate of election to the persons so declared chosen as electors, and on the 4th of December they met and cast their votes for President and Vice-President, according to the requirements of the act of Congress. They did not on that day however, seal up their vote, but kept it open for several days until Mr. Bovee, the Secretary of State got possession of the State seal so as to attach it to their certificates of election. The Secretary of State had no right under the law to make any certificate upon the subject unless for the information of the Governor, and his certificate constitutes no legal evidence of the election of the persons therein named. The Lynch Board, in making the count and declaration as to the election of electors, did so without having before them any of the official returns of the election as made out by the officers of the election under the laws of the State, and had no legal evidence before them at all upon which they could count the votes, but their count was made upon documents, affidavits and statements ex parte in their character, having no legal validity, and which could not in the nature of things form the basis of an accurate and reliable declaration of the result of the election. On the 15th of November, after the Lynch board had been organized by the election of Longstreet and Hawkins to fill the vacancies of Pinchback and Anderson, Longstreet, on behalf of said board, and designating himself as Deputy Supervisor, demanded of Gov. Warmoth that he should bring the official returns of the election before said board to be counted. This demand Gov. Warmoth declined to comply with in the following:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1872.

SIR: In reply to your letter, just received, informing me that you have instructions to see that all election statements of the election of Nov. 4 in this State are properly and promptly placed in the possession of said board, and asking that I place the same in the possession of Special Deputy Marshal W. F. Leon, in order that he may deliver the same to Mr. John Lynch, President of the Board, I have to say that I do not recognize your authority as Deputy Supervisor to make such demand; nor have I any knowledge of the existence of any such body as that presided over by Mr. John Lynch. The election returns received by me as President of the State Board of Canvassers are, and will remain in the possession of myself as President of the State Board of Canvassers in accordance with the law of the State; and I, alone, am authorized to hold and open them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Gen. JOHN LONGSTREET, Deputy United States Supervisor.

It is claimed on behalf of this Board that by the demand upon Gov. Warmoth that he should produce before them the official returns of the election, and his refusal to do so, a foundation was laid for the introduction of secondary evidence to prove the contents and character of said official returns, upon which secondary evidence the count might be made. Without entering into the discussion of the legal question, whether a sufficient foundation had thus been laid for the introduction of secondary evidence as to the character of the returns, it is sufficient to say, if such foundation had been laid, it could only justify the introduction of secondary evidence to prove the actual character and contents of the returns; and the testimony before the committee shows the evidence which the Lynch returning board had before them went to contradict the face of the returns, to show fraud, and what the vote should have been, and that in making their count the board did not rely so much upon the evidence as to what the official returns showed, but upon the evidence which in many cases contradicted and denied their correctness. Among other evidences, the Lynch board counted some 5,000 affidavits as votes for Presidential electors, State officers, and members of the Legislature. These affidavits purported to have been made by persons, mostly persons of color, who had been denied the right of registration, and whose votes had been refused at the polls. In many of them it was stated these rights had been denied them because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and many of them contained no such statements. It is urged these affidavits might be counted as votes, under the provisions of the act of Congress of 1870, to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. A brief examination of that act will show this claim is unfounded. By the third section of that act it is provided that where a person has offered to register or to perform any act required by law preliminary to voting, from the performance of which he has been wrongfully hindered by any officer or person in authority, the offer to register or to perform the preliminary act shall be taken as a performance, and upon proof thereof such person shall have a right to vote just as if such preliminary act had been performed. But there is no provision in the law that if any person has been refused the right to vote, and has performed such preliminary act, or offered to perform the same, as provided in the third section, his offer to vote shall be taken and counted as a vote. In the twenty-third section of the act it is provided that if any person has been defeated in obtaining an office by reason of such denial to any person or persons of the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such person may bring a suit in the courts of the United States to recover the office. But the section expressly provides that its benefits shall not extend to candidates for the State Legislature, for Congress, or for Electors for President and Vice-President. The section clearly contemplates a suit in court, to which the person who it is claimed has been fraudulently elected shall be made a party, and that upon legal proof that the plaintiff has been deprived of his election by the exclusion of persons from voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, he shall be entitled to recover the office.

The statute of Louisiana authorizes the Supervisors of Registration in the parishes, or the Commissioners of Election, to make affidavit in regard to any violence, tumult, fraud, or bribery by which a fair election has been prevented, which shall be forwarded to the Returning Board, along with the returns, and upon which the Returning Board may reject the vote of a poll in making a count, and if the evidence of the officers of the election is not sufficient to satisfy the minds of the Returning Board in regard to the matters charged, they are authorized to send for persons and papers, and take further testimony upon the matter; but they have no authority to make such investigation unless the foundation is first laid by the sworn testimony of the officers of the election as before mentioned. The Lynch board, in making their count without having the sworn statements of the officers of election to give them jurisdiction to investigate, received affidavits of the statements of supervisors of election appointed under the act of Congress, letters, and verbal statements, upon which they assumed the authority in various cases to reject the entire votes of parishes, and in many instances to throw out the votes of particular polls and wards, and in others to estimate and give the vote at about what they supposed it ought to be from their knowledge of the political status of the parish or locality.

AN ORGANIZED FRAUD.

The evidence submitted to the board, and which has been described to the committee, undoubtedly produces the conviction in their minds the election had been an organized fraud. Gov. Warmoth, under the act of 1870, had the whole machinery of the election in his own hands. He had the appointment of the supervisors of registration in the different parishes, and the appointment of commissioners of election, and those officers with but few exceptions were appointed from the ranks of those who were opposed to the Republican Party, and we think, from the informal evidence before the Returning Board and from what this committee has learned in the course of this investigation, there is little doubt that those advantages were used to the utmost, and every means resorted to in order to secure the triumph of the party with which Gov. Warmoth was acting. Great difficulties were thrown in the way of registration; Republicans in many parishes were put to great inconvenience to find the Registrar, and in many instances were unable to do so. Places of registering and of voting in many parishes were fixed at points remote from the centres of population, often without notice of the place being given. False registration papers, double voting, stuffing ballot-boxes, and other frauds and irregularities were charged in a majority of the parishes, and there is not much room to doubt that the Lynch Returning Board were of the opinion that upon a fair election the Republican Party would have carried the State, and has been cheated and hindered in every way possible by the power that controlled the machinery of the election. But notwithstanding all this, the Lynch Returning Board, with the sort of evidence which was before them, had no power under the law of the State to investigate these charges of fraud and injury, or to act upon their convictions of the wrongs that had been suffered. The election of the Greeley electors was certified to by the Governor of the State, but the official returns of the election have not been counted by the Returning Board created by the laws of Louisiana for that purpose, and the persons who, in fact, made the examination and count had no legal authority to do so. The election of the Grant electors is certified by the Lynch Returning Board, but that board did not have the official returns before them, and their election is not certified by the Governor of the State, as required by the act of Congress. The committee are of the opinion that neither the Senate of the United States nor both Houses jointly have the power under the Constitution to canvass the returns of an election and count the votes to determine who have been elected Presidential electors; but that the mode and manner of choosing electors are left exclusively to the States, and if, by the law of the State, they are to be elected by the people, the method of counting the vote and ascertaining the result can only be regulated by the law of the State. Whether it is consistent for the two Houses, under the twenty-second joint rule, in regard to the constitutionality of which the committee give no opinion, to go behind the certificate of the Governor of the State to inquire whether the votes for electors have ever been counted by the legal Returning Board created by the law of the State, or whether in making such count, the board had before them the official returns, the committee offer no suggestions, but present only a statement of the facts as they understood them. As to the other questions upon which the committee are instructed to report, touching the existence of a legal State government in Louisiana, and admission of a Senator from that State, they are not now prepared to report.

ADDENDUM BY MR. MORTON.

A majority of the committee were of the opinion that no reference should be made in the report to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana as to which was the legal Returning Board, upon the ground that the decision was made subsequent to the 4th of December, when the electors were to cast their votes for President and Vice-President. But it seems to me the history of the whole matter would be incomplete, and the Senate not be placed in possession of all the material facts, without a statement of the character of that decision, and that the fact that it was made after the casting of the vote by the electors would furnish no sufficient reason why it should not be referred to in the report. Decisions of courts of last resort are made at the close of the causes, and not at the beginning, and are held to relate back and establish the rights of the parties throughout the whole controversy. On the 14th day of November, 1872, a proceeding was commenced in the Eighth District Court of Louisiana, by the Attorney-General, on the information of the returning officers of elections, to enjoin what was called the Wharton board from canvassing the official returns and making any finding thereon, and requiring the returns to be placed in the hands of the Lynch board; and to this suit Gov. Warmoth, Hatch, Daponte, and Wharton were made parties. This case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, and by that Court decided on —— day of January, 1873. The Court held the board consisting of Messrs. Lynch, Longstreet, and Hawkins, together with Gov. Warmoth and Mr. Bovee, who was the Secretary of State who had been suspended by Gov. Warmoth when he first appointed Herron, and who had been restored by a decision of the Supreme Court, constituted the legal Returning Board, and that Daponte, Wharton, and Hatch had no authority whatever.

O. P. MORTON.

ADDENDUM BY TRUMBULL.

My understanding of the evidence is that Gov. Warmoth, some months before the election, had removed Bovee from the office of Secretary of State, and had appointed Herron in his place; that on the morning of the 14th of November he removed Herron as a defaulter, and in his place appointed Wharton, who qualified and took possession of the office of Secretary of State prior to noon, the hour to which the Returning Board stood adjourned from a preliminary meeting held the day previous; that after the meeting of the board on the 14th, and the vacancies in it having been filled by Warmoth and Wharton, by the appointment of Hatch and Daponte, Brogden was appointed assistant secretary of the board. Gov. Warmoth opened the official returns in their presence, and the Assistant Secretary commenced their tabulation, but before completing it the Wharton board was enjoined from further proceeding by the United States District Judge Durell. Brogden, who was appointed secretary of the Governor, as well as of Wharton's board, and in whose possession the returns remained, assisted by Woodward, who was then Assistant Secretary of State under Wharton, as he had previously been under Herron, continued the tabulation of returns for electors till it was completed. Gov. Warmoth gave a statement of the result to the electors who were elected according to the official returns. I also dissent from the following passages in the foregoing report, to wit:

"The evidence submitted to the Lynch board, and which has been described to the committee, undoubtedly produced the conviction in their minds that the election has been an organized fraud. There is not much room to doubt that the Lynch Returning Board were of the opinion that upon a fair election the Republican Party would have carried the State, and had been cheated and hindered in every way possible by the power that controlled the machinery of the election."

The fact that the Lynch board undertook to count in the Republican candidates as elected, without the semblance of an official return before them, and, in some instances, upon spurious, forced, and false affidavits, as the evidence before the committee shows, affords no evidence to my mind that they supposed a fair election had not been held.

(Signed) LYMAN TRUMBULL.

THE SALT WATER QUESTION.

Suggestions Submitted to the Aldermanic Committee Yesterday—Can the Water be Utilized?

The joint Committee of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen appointed to select the best plan for utilizing the waters of the North and East Rivers in the extinguishment of fires, and for sanitary purposes, met yesterday in the City Hall, with Alderman J. A. Monheimer in the chair. Mr. James A. Pinckney, of the Board of Underwriters, stated that the subject before the meeting was an important one, but he was not prepared to say how the work ought to be accomplished. All the present fresh water supply was needed for domestic use, and for fires and sanitary purposes the abundant supply almost at the doors of the citizens should be utilized. He suggested the construction for the present of large tubs or cisterns, with stationary engines, at different points in the lower portion of the City.

Mr. A. B. McDonald, of the same board, said that at the trial of an engine at the Equitable building, the engine drew water quicker than the hydrant could supply it. If a conflagration should occur, and the Croton supply be exhausted, the City would be at the mercy of the flames. At Driggs' public stores a private contrivance had been used for extinguishing several fires in the neighborhood by means of a pipe leading into the river, and with a small engine they can, at a few minutes' notice, flood the whole roof of the building.

Mr. Thomas Miller submitted the same plans which he had laid before the former committee of the Aldermen and Public Works, by which a tower was to be erected in the City Hall Park and supplied with water from a stationary steam engine at the foot of Murray-street.

Wm. Nelson, Jr., suggested a plan for sinking below the low-water level sixty-inch pipes across the City from river to river, and about ten blocks apart, thereby supplying a constant body of water which could be drawn up by engines, the rivers forming on each side inexhaustible reservoirs. The pipes could be made of blocks fastened by Portland cement, and would, when completed, last forever. The trial might be made from the Battery to Canal-street at first, and if found successful could be continued up to Fourteenth-street. The cost would not be more than $10 per foot, and $700,000 would cover the expense below Canal-street.

Commodore J. P. Levy presented the same plans which he submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, providing for an incorporated salt-water company with a share capital, to erect reservoirs at the upper end of the island, with cemented pipes running through the whole City, thus supplying salt-water to every house and hospital, beside having a force of water capable of throwing a stream twenty-five feet higher than any house in the City. By this plan it was asserted that engines could be dispensed with, and only hose and ladder companies would be required. The expense of construction and maintenance could be replaced by a small special tax on every house, on shipping, insurance companies, &c.

Capt. Hugh McKay submitted plans which he had placed, two years ago, before the Department of Docks, by which the ebb and flow of the tides could be utilized to force water into tower reservoirs at every pier if needed—the tidal waves moving a wheel, through which instrumentality the water could be raised 100 feet high, if necessary. These towers would not cost more than $40,000 each to construct, and the power of raising the water could be regulated at any time by the size of the wheel, the motive power being always on hand.

R. H. Moore said he had submitted plans to the Police Commissioners, which plans he would bring for the inspection of the committee at their next meeting if required.

The chairman requested that he would do so, and invited all persons who had any suggestions either for or against any of the proposed plans, or who had any other schemes to suggest or submit, to appear before the committee at the City Hall, on Monday next. The committee then adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10, 1873.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial of 1,000 clerks in the Legislative and Executive Departments, asking the passage of the pending bill to abolish the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia.

MR. POMEROY MAKES A PERSONAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, rising to a question of privilege, said:

Mr. President, I embrace the first opportunity, after being able to reach my seat in the Senate, to arrest for a moment the business of the session, in order to make a statement personal in its general character to myself, and one which in justice is due also to the members of this body with whom I have so long been associated. Senators, as individuals, as well as the country, have had their attention called through the Press to the late Senatorial election in Kansas, and have had some information of the conspiracy there planned, plotted, and executed for the purpose of accomplishing my defeat. Upon the subject matter of that act of villainy, unparalleled in wickedness, my lips have heretofore been sealed for the want of a proper place and opportunity to speak. I now propose to break this silence. In your presence, Sir, in the presence of my fellow-Senators, and before the country, I publicly deny the truth of each and every charge of bribery and corruption made by the chief instigator of this conspiracy, or by whomsoever made. I deny each and every statement imputing to me any act inconsistent with moral rectitude and correct conduct, and declare all such statements to be totally, absolutely, and wickedly false, and I further specifically deny that I ever entered into any contract or agreement, directly or indirectly, with any person, whether a member of the Kansas Legislature or not, for a vote in my favor, or that I ever directly or indirectly paid any individual one dollar or any other sum for his vote for me in the late Senatorial election. I know the pressure of public business, and am mindful of the great labor imposed upon every Senator in the closing days and nights of an expiring Congress. Still, I am the subject of such serious charges, and shall so soon retire from the jurisdiction of the Senate, that I must now ask, and urge, and, if deemed proper, demand, that a select committee be appointed with full powers to investigate fully, thoroughly, and quickly, each and every charge of the above character made, or even insinuated, against me, and that the fullest authority be given them to send for persons and papers, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, even though they may be members of the State Legislature now in session, to the end that an impartial and unbiased judgment of the Committee and of the Senate may be reached, while I am yet a member of this body, and that there may be no possibility of any party bias in the composition of this committee, I should be especially gratified if gentlemen from the other side of the Chamber were largely represented in the Committee, and that neither myself nor any political associate, should be even consulted as to the members composing the committee, or as to who should be its chairman. Under all these circumstances, is it too much to ask for this Committee, suggesting its powers, duties, and composition, knowing as I do full well that I have committed no crime, and am asking only for a patient and fair investigation, that an impartial verdict may be rendered? Mr. Pomeroy concluded by offering a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate his case. The resolution was adopted, and subsequently Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman, and Vickers were appointed such committee.

GOAT ISLAND.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely on the claim of Thomas Dowling to a portion of Goat Island.

PARKERSBURG, VA., PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, reported a bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at Parkersburg, West Va. Passed.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. MACHEN.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of W. B. Machen, now in the Senate by gubernatorial appointment, elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Garrett Davis. The credentials were read, and Mr. Machen was sworn in.

RESIGNATION OF MR. WILSON.

The Vice-President submitted a letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, announcing that he had transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation as Senator, to take effect at the end of this Congress.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, offered a resolution that a select committee be appointed to consider the testimony transmitted by the House affecting certain Senators, with leave to sit during the session of the Senate. Adopted.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The House bill extending the Southern Claims Commission for four years from March 10, 1873, was taken up, the question being on the amendment of the Senate Committee extending it to Jan. 1, 1876, which was agreed to. The second amendment, to exclude all claims not presented on or before March 3, 1873, was discussed, and the bill laid over.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in relation to the electoral vote of Louisiana, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint a teller on the part of the Senate to count the electoral vote on Wednesday next.

Mr. Sherman was appointed teller under the resolution.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The unfinished business, being the Alabama Claims bill, was then taken up.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, argued against paying any portion of the fund to the insurance companies. He held that they had received their advanced war rates; that it was their business to take such risks, and they charged accordingly. Besides, as all know, the stock of insurance companies, as of other corporations, is constantly changing hands, and as a general thing, the parties who paid the losses would not be the parties who would now receive this allowance. The ship-owner has no legal claim, because his loss was occasioned by an act of war of a public enemy. The man who had a just claim was the merchant, whose goods were destroyed, and who had no insurance. Every intelligent citizen knew that the injury done us by Great Britain was a national injury, and it was perfectly absurd to make any argument on a point so plain.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, argued for a plan of distribution by which each case would stand on its own merits. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, and Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, argued against the claims of insurance companies, and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, supported them.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, called up the House bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to complete the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, not completed under the act of Aug. 11, 1856, to carry into effect the first article of the treaty of June 15, 1846. The bill was passed. It appropriates $5,000 to pay the expenses of the commission.

The motion of Mr. Sherman to strike from the twelfth section the clause discriminating against insurance companies was lost—yeas 17, nays 23.

Mr. Bayard then moved an amendment that in hearing the claims of insurance companies, each loss shall be considered separately, and the premium received on that particular loss shall only be deducted. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 25.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then passed—yeas 30, nays 19.

The Senate then, at 4:50 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of the States a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

DEMOCRATIC TRICKS.

Many of the bills introduced were read in full, on the demand of Democratic members, in order to consume the morning hour, so as to prevent any bill or resolution being passed under the previous question, by a simple majority vote, as could be done, during the portion of the morning hour that would be left after the call of the States.

PENSIONS OF WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of seventy officers who have received wounds or disabilities in the service, asking that in the increase of pensions granted by the recent laws, the pensions of officers may be increased in the same proportion as those of the enlisted men.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to include in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to adjust the salaries of the executive, judicial, and administrative departments of the Government.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, called for the reading of the bill referred to.

The bill was read. It proposes to fix after the 4th of March, 1873, the following scale of salaries: President, $50,000; Vice-President, $10,000; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, $10,000; Cabinet officers, $10,000; Speaker of the House $10,000; Senators, members, and delegates, $8,000. The pay for Senators, &c., is to apply to the Congress which expires on the 4th of March next; mileage to be abolished and an allowance for actual traveling expenses substituted.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Beatty, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Butler desired to make some remarks in support of the proposition.

Messrs. Dawes, Cox, and Farnsworth desired to submit remarks on the other side.

Objection being made to debate, the vote was taken on Mr. Butler's proposition, and it was rejected—yeas 81, nays 119.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Barry, Biggs, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Carroll, Cobb, Coghlan, Critcher, Darrall, Dickey, Dodds, Dubose, Duke, Eldridge, Elliot, Garrett, Giddings, Golladay, Hancock, Harper, Harris of Mississippi, Hays of Alabama, Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, King, Lamison, Lansing, Leach, McJunkin, McKee, McNeely, Mitchell, Moore of Illinois, Morey, Morphis, Negley, Niblack of Florida, Packard of Indiana, Peck, Perce, Perry, Peters, Platt, Porter, Potter, Rainey, Randall, Read, Rice of Illinois, Rice of Kentucky, Ritchie, Robinson, Rogers of North Carolina, Shanks, Sherwood, Shober, Sloss, Snyder, Storm, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Thomas, Turner, Tuthill, Voorhees, Waddell, Wallace, Warren, Whiteley, Williams of Indiana, Williams of New-York, Winchester, Wood, Young—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Arthur, Averill, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Beck of Pennsylvania, Beck of Kentucky, Bell, Bird, Boles, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Buffinton, Bunnell, Burchard, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Crocker, Crossland, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Esty, Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkelnburg, Foster of Ohio, Foster of Michigan, Garfield, Goodrich, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hamilton, Handley, Harris of Virginia, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hay of Illinois, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hereford, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, Maynard, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McHenry, McIntyre, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, Morgan, Niblack of Indiana, Orr, Packer of Pennsylvania, Palmer, Parker of New-Hampshire, Parker of Missouri, Pendleton, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Rogers of New-York, Roosevelt, Rusk, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens of Illinois, Stevenson of Ohio, Stoughton, Terry, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Twitchell, Turner, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughn, Wakeman, Waldron, Walden, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, Wilson of Ohio—120.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN VARIOUS PLACES.

On motion of Mr. Biggs of Delaware, the Senate bill appropriating $[illegible] for post-office building at Dover, Del., was passed.

On motion of Mr. Foster, of Michigan, the Senate bill appropriating $[illegible] for a Government building at Grand Rapids, Mich., was passed.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution, which, he said, had been prepared by Mr. Parke Godwin, of New-York. The House refused to suspend the rules.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A message having been received from the Senate announcing the appointment of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, as a teller to count the Presidential electoral votes on Wednesday next, the Speaker appointed, as tellers on the part of the House, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky.

The House then, at 4¾ P. M., adjourned.

THE ROSENZWEIG CASE.

The Abortionist to be Indicted for Murder in the First Degree.

Recorder Hackett, at the opening of the Court of General Sessions, Part I., yesterday, announced to Rosenzweig's counsel that, in the matter of the special plea interposed in Rosenzweig's behalf, he did not think it would have any considerable effect in altering the circumstances of the case. He thought the prisoner guilty of the grave crime of murder, and if the General Sessions Grand Jury were in session, he would immediately instruct them to indict him for that crime. Whatever the result of the argument on the special plea, and if the indictment on which Rosenzweig had been first tried should be quashed, the Recorder said, he would request the District-Attorney to instruct the Grand Jury at present in session—the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury—to indict Rosenzweig for murder in the first degree. He made this statement so that counsel for the prisoner should not be taken unaware.

Rosenzweig was not indicted yesterday, but will be next Thursday, if not before.

The Controller and the Tenth National Bank.

The following is a copy of a letter forwarded by Mr. W. B. Palmer, President of the Tenth National Bank, to the Controller yesterday:

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1873.
To A. H. Green, Esq., Controller, &c.:

SIR: In your letter to the Mayor, of this date, I observe you state, in reference to the account of the advances made by the Tenth National Bank to the Court-house Commissioners, rendered to you by our counsel on Nov. 15, 1872, that you "have been unable to obtain access to any of the vouchers, checks, or pay-rolls, forming the basis of those charges." I beg leave to remind you that in the letter containing that account, you were informed that our counsel was "ready to exhibit to you all the checks drawn by the Treasurer, his authority to draw, and the payment of the several amounts to the bank." In answer to that the following answer was received from you:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 21, 1872.
J. W. Edmonds, Esq., of Counsel for the Tenth National Bank:

DEAR SIR: I have received your communication of the 15th inst., relative to the claim of the Tenth National Bank, in which you offer to exhibit the checks drawn by the Treasurer of the County Court-house Commissioners. I should be glad to see and have an opportunity to examine these checks, and also the vouchers of the Court-house Commissioners, for the payment of which the checks were given, and am yours respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

To that it was replied by a note saying that our counsel was ready to wait upon you with the documents at any time and place you might appoint, and there was received from you the following note:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1872.
J. W. Edmonds, Esq., of Counsel, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Your note of this date is received. I shall not have an opportunity, in consequence of other engagements, to attend this week to the matter to which you allude; but I should be glad to have the papers where I can examine them when I can find time to do so. Yours respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

In answer to that you were informed by our counsel that he could not part with the possession of his client's original vouchers, but that he was ready to exhibit them at any moment. And the very next page of the pamphlet to which you refer contains the statement that at the meeting of the Board of Apportionment, on Dec. 12, 1872, "the counsel of said bank offered to meet said board, or any of its members, at any time and place they might appoint, and exhibit to them the vouchers and testimony to prove the good faith of the bank in making the said advances; but said board refused to accept said offer, but, on the contrary, rejected a motion to postpone the matter in order to have such examination." And I am informed that that rejection was produced by the votes of yourself and the President of the Department of Public Parks. In addition to this, you say in your communication to the Mayor, "Paid by pay-rolls, not traced, $117,393 74-100." Now, Sir, you and your counsel were informed, as far back as last November, and the Board of Apportionment afterward in December, when you were present, were informed that a part of the vouchers thus offered to your examination were those very "pay-rolls." And I am at a loss to see how you, or your investigation, can at this date speak of those pay-rolls as "not traced" when you had this knowledge as far back as November and December last. I can account for these errors only by a desire on your part to implicate my bank in the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by the Court-house Commissioners. It has already been decided by our courts that the bank was in no way responsible for the misappropriation of the moneys by these Commissioners. You have had an abundant opportunity before Judge Hoffman, a referee appointed for that special purpose, to prove any misconduct by the bank in this respect, and you failed to prove anything; and now I repeat to you what, as you ought to know, the officers of the bank have solemnly sworn to—that they did not know of any misapplication of those moneys. Yours respectfully,

W. B. PALMER, President.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Feb. 11: Nos. 19½, 110, 136, 267, 268, 54, 103, 280.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—772, The People ex rel. Stemmler vs. McGuire; 504, How, Jr., vs. Reybold; 1005, Schuyler, Executor, et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1108, Shrady vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1950, Manheimer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2096, Whiting, Jr., Administrator, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 514½, Jones vs. Schreyer; 661, Osgood et al. vs. McCarthy; 615, Osgood et al. vs. Lacy; 806, Barber vs. Wall; 948, Jacobs vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company; 1010, Balch vs. Fleming; 1062, The Turn Verein of New-York vs. Weber; 1098, Caldwell et al. vs. Farrar; 1176, Prentiss vs. Huntington; 553, Dalton vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Assurance Society; 654, Howe vs. Copalon; 714, Oakley et al. vs. Horton et al.; 852, Cedar Falls Company vs. Mallory; 1110, Campbell vs. Heckscher, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—41, Lewis vs. Nesburger; 48, Russell vs. Smith et al.; 98, —— vs. ——; 100, —— vs. ——; 103, Johnson vs. Kansas and Pacific Railroad Company; 111, Cushman et al. vs. Burndell; 160, Gaynor vs. Kitchen; 174, Dickie vs. Dickie; 158, Vanderlip vs. Keyser et al.; 210, Antonucchi vs. Fisk, Executrix; 225, Livingston et al. vs. Winters; 259, McNeil Coal and Iron Company vs. Gould; 260, Same vs. Same; 261, Martine vs. Loewenstein; 266, McKee vs. Joyse; 274, Hurd vs. Lagrave; 289, McGregor vs. Spencer; 299, —— vs. ——. Call No. 301, Irwin et al. vs. Walker et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—103, 180, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 211½, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1899, Burtnett vs. Shaw; 1753, Repplier vs. Baxter et al.; 493, Wicks vs. Hatch et al.; 1863, The Manchester Land Company vs. McDonald; 2119, Whitney, Administrator, vs. Smith et al.; 1859, Stower vs. Porter; 1941, Frye et al. vs. De Castro; 1945, Harnett et al. vs. Garvey; 1947, Peet vs. Day; 195, May vs. Schuyler; 1953, Funk vs. Funk; 1955, Hartnett et al. vs. Garvey; 1959, Dowdney vs. Martin; 1961, Joy vs. Dickinson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2020, Lane vs. Salter; 1512, Davis et al. vs. Heilpern et al.; 1596, King vs. Vise; 1572, Daily vs. Reddy; 1940, Lyman et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1608, Allen, Administratrix, vs. Ward; 1288, Bagley vs. Griswold et al.; 1692, Dean vs. De Witt; 1726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1396, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1574, Stube vs. Doylan; 1144, Boemmelt vs. Wolf; 870, McGrath vs. Bell; 2346, Goodrich vs. Sweeney; 1584, McCormick vs. Davis.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Underhill vs. Briant; 55, Clark vs. Clark, Administrator; 57, Fudickus vs. Verolbet; 61, Hillgard vs. The Black Hawk Gold Mining Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—866, Kreyniberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 874, Pasis vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 763, Master's Stevedore Association vs. Walsh; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1662, O'Rourke vs. Halle; 52, Baldwin vs. Newbern; 1789, The Panama Railroad Company vs. Thompson; 290, Read vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1256, Shields vs. Laskey; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe; 2921, Colkraft vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 659, Battershall vs. Solomon; 1598, Hadden vs. Shapter; 1807, Sturn vs. The Shoe and Leather Dealers' Fire and Marine Insurance Company; 2103, McLean vs. The Mayor; 1803, Sturn vs. The Commerce Insurance Company of Albany; 1809, Sturn vs. Albany City Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1709, Snow vs. O'Reilly; 1751, Sackett et al. vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1767, Sprague et al. vs. Hoyt et al.; 1769, Hadden vs. Jones; 1741, Chenney vs. Solans; 1750, Gardiner vs. Sherwood; 1239, Roche vs. The Lycoming Insurance Company; 2560, Roche vs. Williamsburg Insurance Company; 877, Philson vs. Van Nest; 1505, Kiernan vs. Anchor Life Insurance Company; 1832, Pollock vs. Michaelee; 1685, Jackson et al. vs. Delany; 1808, Stern vs. Michigan Fire Insurance Company; 1739, Blake vs. Preiss; 653, Oliver vs. Stuart; 1761, Naylor vs. Patterson; 1810, Naylor vs. The Globe Insurance Company; 1811, Naylor vs. The Norwich Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1224, Toope vs. Thompson; 1132, Birdsall vs. Cantell; 1250, Chapman vs. Decker; 1345, Bailey vs. Wing; 1320, Kempner vs. Kreamer; 2454, Eagleson vs. McGowan; 1400, Voyhts vs. Setzer; 1402, Hope vs. Crow; 1404, Stanfield vs. Smith; 1410, Poerschke vs. Hart; 702, Doelger vs. Prouty; 1272, Olesmur vs. Gates; 1302, Zarlot vs. Walsh; 1416, Frank vs. Louis; 1420, Bensel vs. Weeks.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1415, Smith vs. Hiller; —, Barton vs. Herman; 1425, Van der Roest vs. Kinkel; 1407, Solomons vs. Smith; 1275, Poillon vs. Bernheimer; 1459, Warburton vs. Carpenter; 1455, Verges vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1447, Amidon vs. Carrington; 693, Burke vs. Brader; 735, Burke vs. The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; 2079, Erbing vs. Bartlett; 1457, Whan vs. Clinchy; 1461, Gutersig vs. Levy; 1463, Villner vs. Durand; 1659, Kuynitzke vs. Kinkel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—988, Leidendorf vs. Lawson; 836, Schwartz vs. Hoffman; 1740, Smith vs. Mack; 932, Steinrich vs. Farley; 1678, Arton vs. Brennan; 1680, Davidson vs. Bromberg; 1682, McLaughlin vs. Martin; 1685, Mellick, Jr., vs. Dearing; 1748, Trowbridge vs. Unger; 1687, Finck vs. Ebel; 1688, Weitum vs. Heine; 1689, United States Confection Company vs. Blees; 1690, Bohlen vs. Underhill; 1691, Eastman vs. Dellipiere; 1699, Dater vs. Moynagh.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Thomas Duffy, manslaughter; Thomas Dowd, Thomas McCabe, burglary; Otto Bessmann, forgery; Andrew Elliott, James Finn, [illegible] Dwyer, Michael Delmage, David Buckley, Mary [illegible] Clark, Mary A. Dempsey, felonious assault and battery; John Dean, Jr., Henry V. Fountain, James Rooney, George Nichols, Patrick Dennis, grand larceny; William Green, larceny from the person; Peter Dieffenbach, Frederick Emme, receiving stolen goods; James Curtis, John Doran, Patrick Donohue, assault and battery; Henry Helms, misdemeanor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Henry Baillier, arson; Edward Rooney, Patrick McKeon, robbery; Frank Arlington, Alfred Mosely, burglary; John Sullivan, Charles McBride, Edward Madegan, John Matheis, William Atkins, John Miller, William Robertson, Daniel Reardon, Charles Ruppel, Patrick McCauley, Jacob Koessler, felonious assault and battery; Peter Miller, Edward McNally, Henry Conning, grand larceny; Martin Reilley, Peter Rafferty, Jacob Martin, William Goth, Henry Moses, Patrick Martin, James Austin, Thomas Anderson, assault and battery; Henrietta Rubenstein, Catharine Moore, John Keppel, Joseph Davenport, Henry Rabb, receiving stolen goods.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Barnard, J.—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58.

CITY COURT.—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 1, 151, 109, 167, 139, 145, 193, 184, 185, 186, 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 196 to 211 inclusive, 212.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Held by Moore, J.—People vs. James Smith, larceny; Eliza Gebhardt, larceny; Henry Smith, Daniel Hanley, George Cole and Francis Dorsey, burglary and grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 10.

By Judge Davis.

Fisher vs. Fisher; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

McHarg vs. Benjamin; retaxation ordered.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bangs vs. Northeimer; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

By Judge Freedman.

Oden vs. Lobenstein et al.; motion granted and issues referred.

Brown vs. Windmuller et al.; taxation of costs affirmed.

Thomas vs. Sherrar, Jr.; order of reference granted.

Porter vs. Parmley; order for judgment on remittitur.

Coleman et al. vs. Evers; order dismissing complaint, with costs to defendant and an extra allowance of $500.

Coleman et al. vs. Dixon; same order.

By Judge Monell.

Knapp vs. Roche; judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer to complaint, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days after service of order, on payment of costs.

Groesvelle et al. vs. Allen; motion granted so far as requires answer to be amended.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

By Judge Loew.

Weld vs. The Mayor, &c.; demurrer sustained.

Devlin vs. Costello; see memorandum.

Same vs. Same; see memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Crowley vs. Bishop; the testimony is of too contradictory a character to authorize a reformation of the contract on the ground of mutual mistake; judgment for plaintiff, and reference ordered to Samuel Riker, Esq., to take proof of damages and report.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1873.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm on a fair demand; sales here 3,600 bags by Sjogasten, and (rumored) at Baltimore, 3,000 bags by the Edo, on private terms. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening, 22,409 bags; at Baltimore, 3,727 bags; and at Savannah, 1,000 bags. Other kinds held with confidence, on limited offerings, but without notable animation. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18¾c.; good, 19¼c.@19¾c.; prime, 20c., gold, [illegible] 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 17½c.@20½c., gold; Java, 20c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in limited request for early delivery, at easier and irregular prices, the revised quotations showing a reduction of ⅛c. on Low Middling, and ¼c. on Ordinary and Good Ordinary. Sales, 769 bales, (of which 170 bales were to arrive,) including 549 bales to spinners, and 220 bales to shippers. For forward delivery, the dealings show a moderately active movement, with prices quoted off 1-16c.@⅛c. Sales have been made of 16,500 bales, (of which 3,700 bales on Saturday evening, and 12,800 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with February contracts closing at 20⅛c.; March, 20 5-16c.; April, 20¾c.; May, 20 15-16c.; June, 21 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 22,922 bales, including 1,912 bales per rail, 2,437 bales from New-Orleans, 403 bales from Newbern, 1,877 bales from Charleston, 2,733 bales from Norfolk, 1,622 bales from Savannah. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 23,280 bales and thus far this week 43,349 bales, against 44,609 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,412,114 bales, against 2,098,422 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅜	17⅝	18	18⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19	19⅜	19⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅜	19 9-16	19 13-16	20
Low Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	20⅝	21⅛	21⅜	22
Good Middling	23	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

FISH—There has been a fairly active demand noted for the leading kinds especially for Dry Cod and Mackerel at full prices. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$22; No. 2 at $10 50@$15; No. 3 at $7 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c. for scale, and 18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been only a limited jobbing call noted for most grades of State and Western Flour, with prices quoted irregular, and in the instances of low grade stock, nominally 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. off previous quotations, holders showing more urgency to realize. Sales have been reported of 5,600 bbls., all told, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 30@$7 75, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; good to very fancy do., $7 75@$8 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 20@$7 60, chiefly at $7 35@$7 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 40@$7 80; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 85@$8 35 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been dull and weak as to price, though, in view of the light offering of desirable grades, holders have not been disposed to make concessions of moment. Sales 350 bbls. at from $6 50@$8 90 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $9@$12 25 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, chiefly at $10 50....California Flour continues scarce and quiet....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 75@$6 30 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 90@$6 30 ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in rather more request at $3 40@$3 65 for Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 50 from dock; $3 40@$3 50 for White do.; $3 40 for Jersey; $3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 650 bbls., in lots....Bag-meal dull and heavy at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 60....Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour quiet within the range of from $3@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat movement has been unimportant, and values on prime grades have been quoted nominally unchanged. The offerings have been comparatively limited, and holders have not been eager to press supplies on the market. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring has been quoted at $1 70 asked, and $1 63 bid, in store. Sales have been reported of only 14,000 bushels at $1 65 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in a car; $1 56 for No. 3 Spring; $1 53@$1 55 for rejected Spring, and $2 25 for a small lot of White State, in store, with $1 97½ bid and $2 asked for average Amber Western, in store....Corn has been quoted a shade stronger, on a lighter offering, and more confident inquiry, chiefly for Old Mixed, in store and afloat, and new Mixed, from cars. Sales have been reported since our last of 60,000 bushels at 65½c.@66½c. for old Mixed Western, and 66½c.@67c. for choice do., afloat; 64½c.@64½c. for old do., in store; 65½c.@66c. for new Mixed Western; and 66½c.@67c. for Yellow do.... Rye quiet, within the nominal range of 90c.@95c.... Barley dull at about former quotations....Barley-malt very tame, but quoted steady; Canada, $1 30@$1 45; Western, $1 17½@$1 35....A much livelier business has been reported in Oats at former prices for sound stock, the offerings of which have been comparatively moderate. The bulk of the trade has been in Old Mixed Western, in store, and New Mixed do., in store and afloat. Sales have been reported since our last, of 109,000 bushels at 53½c.@53½c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 52½c. for New do., in store; 53c.@54½c. for do., afloat; 52c.@53c. for New Black; 54c.@56c. for White State; 50½c.@55½c. for very inferior to good White Western....Feed rather dull at $23@$25 ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand, with Strained quoted at $3 62½@$3 65; sales, 1,450 bbls....Tar dull at previous prices; 51 bbls. selected Rope sold at $3 35 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine inactive, with 68c. reported bid, and 69c. asked for merchantable; 125 bbls. sold in lots at the latter price, and 100 bbls. shipping at the same rate.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand on the basis of 9c., in bulk....Refined has been very moderately sought after, yet quoted steady at 20c. on sales of 3,400 bbls.... At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 19½c....Of Refined, in cases, 5,000 cases sold on private terms....Nothing really new in Naphtha.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet for early delivery at about former figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 50 bbls. New Western Mess at $14 50, and 25 bbls. Old do. at $13 75....For forward delivery there has been a moderate inquiry noted, with sales of 550 bbls. New Western Mess, February, at $14 50; 500 bbls. do., March option, at $14 50; and 1,250 bbls. do., April options, at $14 50. ....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand at from 5½c.@6c. for Western, and 6c.@6¼c. for City, showing more firmness....There has been a restricted business noted in Cut Meats, which, however, have been quoted firm, on quite moderate offerings. Sales have been reported since our last, of 215 boxes Bellies at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for 18 lb. averages; 2,900 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@11½c.; 52,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7¼c.@8c.; 1,000 fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 8¼c.; 250 boxes Boston fat Backs, 33 lbs. next week's delivery, at 9 1-16c. We quote: Pickled Hams at 10c.@11½c.; Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c., and Bellies at 7c.@8¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.@5½c.; do. Hams at 8½c.@10c.; Smoked Hams at 11½c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7c.@7½c., ₱ lb....Bacon has been comparatively dull, but generally quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 320 boxes, Long Clear, in lots, at 6⅞c.@7⅛c., the latter rate free on board, and 500 boxes Short Clear, March delivery, at Chicago, at 6⅛c....Lard has been quoted about steady for early delivery, but has been rather moderately sought after, particularly Western product. Refiners have been buying City stock with rather more freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 940 tcs. good to choice Western Steam, at 8⅜c.@8 5-16c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 Western, to arrive, at 8c., and 386 tcs. City Steam, at 8c. For forward delivery, there has been a fair trade reported on a steady basis as to values, with sales of 750 tcs. Western Steam, February options, at 8¼c.; 3,250 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.; 750 tcs. do., April, at 8½c.@8 9-16c., and 250 tcs. do., to arrive in April, at 8¼c. ₱ lb....Beef products have attracted less attention, but have not varied materially as to values. We quote at from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess....Beef Hams, $30@$33 ₱ bbl. ....Butter and Cheese in moderate request and desirable grades strong in price on restricted offerings, within our previous range....Eggs dull and unsettled.

SEEDS—Clover has been quoted easier, on a less urgent inquiry; 450 bags, about prime, reported sold at 9¾c. ₱ lb....Flax held more firmly, but quiet.... Timothy in light demand at former figures....Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,000 bags, at Boston, sold at $2 45, gold, flat. We quote: Fair ordinary to strictly prime Clover at 9½c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 15@$2 25; Timothy, $2 75@$3, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 62½@$2 65, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have attracted more attention, mostly from refiners, and have been quoted quite firm, fair to good refining Cuba ranging from 8¾c.@9c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9¼c.@9⅜. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,165 hhds, and 2,887 boxes, including 1,029 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 8¾c.@9c.; 1,136 hhds. Centrifugal, part at 9⅜c.; 2,887 boxes do. at 9⅜c.@9⅜c., ₱ lb. Refined in rather better request at steady rates; Hard, 1 c.; A's, 10⅝c.@11¼c.; and Yellows, 9⅛c.@10⅛c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been an active call for prime Tallow, partly for forward delivery, at firm rates; sales 210,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c.; and 300 hhds. do. last half of March delivery, at 9⅛c. Of Stearine, 150 tcs. fair to prime sold at 8⅛c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand on the basis of 94c. ₱ gallon; sales, 250 bbls., closing dull.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement shows a moderate degree of animation in the line of Provision engagements, at firm rates. Grain room scarce and wanted to some extent; quotations about as before. In other kinds of Produce, the business has been comparatively light. In the chartering line a fair inquiry was noted for vessels suited to the Petroleum and Naval Store trade, in part to arrive, with rates, however, quoted somewhat above the views of buyers, on a limited offering tonnage, particularly for early use, thus impeding negotiations. ....For Liverpool, the engagements since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 10d. ₱ bushel; 5,100 pks. Bacon at 50s.; 30 pks. Tobacco and 150 bags Clover seed on private terms, and 50 bbls. Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl. Also a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ₱ lb....For London, by steam, 300 tcs. Beef, 200 tcs. and 75 bbls. Pork, 500 boxes Bacon, 4,000 boxes Cheese, 500 bags Cloverseed, 200 bbls. Apples, 4,000 Staves, 160 tons Walnut, 20 hhds. Lampblack, 75 tons light measurement Goods, and 150 pks. Tobacco, on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn (reported) at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 300 boxes Bacon at 60s., and 60 hhds. Tallow at 35s....For Bristol, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef, and 400 pks. Bacon on private terms.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1873.

The condition of the horned Cattle markets on both yesterday and to-day was poor, owing to long exposure to the extreme cold of the weather, and although prices were low, butchers could not be said to have bought cheap. On yesterday forenoon, [illegible] cars of horned Cattle were offered for sale at Weehawken Yards; part only were sold off; prices ranged from 8¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 7 cwt., strong. At One Hundredth-street Yards, on both Sunday and Monday forenoons, trade in horned Cattle was slow; few only of the pens were cleared off; prices ranged from 9c.@14¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 13 cwt., on 53 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Trade in Cows has been nearly crushed out, under an unusually heavy run of poor quality Milch Cows. Veals of nice quality sold at 12c. ₱ lb. Sheep were slow, yet the trade in them was effected in large lots. The quality of these animals has been much injured by long travel and exposure. Prices ranged from 5¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. Hogs have not recovered from the depression of last week. Live Hogs sold from 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb., light Pigs included; Western Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

McCaffry & Thompson sold for selves 140 Illinois Steers, from coarse to good, from 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 123 nice Ohio Steers from 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 11 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; held on sale, 70 Illinois Steers. J. W. Williams sold for self 50 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. W. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 30 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 35 fair Illinois Steers for 11c.@12 ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 35 Cherokee Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. [illegible] Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 24 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 100 poor Illinois Steers from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. S. Rosenthal sold 110 fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Swift sold for self 21 State Oxen from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 9 cwt. to 13 cwt. S. Healy sold for self 34 common Michigan Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. J. & D. Wainst sold for selves 22 Texas Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 230 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, from 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 7 cwt.; held on sale, 150 Illinois Steers and 64 Texan Steers. B. Westheimer sold for self 69 fair Illinois steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for L. S. Henry, 41 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Burchard & Merritt held on sale 140 nice Illinois Steers. G. W. Vail sold for A. Gates 54 common State Steers from 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 6¼ cwt.; for self, 21 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. E. Ulery sold for H. Candiwell 42 Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 94 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong. T. C. Eastman sold on commission 73 Ohio Steers, from rough to good, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 49 choice Illinois Steers from 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 108 common Illinois Steers, with a fair top, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 6½ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for G. W. Wood 131 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 to 8½ cwt.; 19 Texans, for 8c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for W. Reynolds 35 common Illinois Steers, at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 14 head mixed Cows, Heifers, and poor steers, at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; 15 rough Ohio Steers, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 40 State Sheep, weight 3,575 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 351 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,420 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 10 Ohio sheep, weight 11,220 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 250 Canada Sheep, weight 22,070 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 2 Veals, weight 340 lbs., at 12c. ₱ lb.; 126 Sheep, weight 16,280 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Lerch & Barnes sold 174 lean Michigan Sheep, weight 12,820 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 577 Michigan Sheep, weight 47,200 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 138 Sheep, weight 17,130 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 260 Sheep, weight 32,220 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 134 Sheep, weight 17,040 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 140 Canada Sheep, weight 15,790 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 158 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,780 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 120 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,780 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 243 Illinois Sheep, weight 32,530 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 284 State Sheep, weight 32,220 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 295 Sheep, weight 33,590 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for the week ending Feb. 8, 1873: 2,548 head of horned Cattle, 12,683 Hogs, 4,733 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundred-street Yards for the week ending Feb. 10, 1873: 3,770 head of horned Cattle, 20 Cows, 365 Veals, 34 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for the week ending Feb. 10, 1873: 11,451 Sheep, 135 Cows, 50 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for the week ending Feb. 10, 1873: 2,352 Sheep, 30,310 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Beeves dull; market favors buyers; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $7 50@$8; fair to good, $6@$7; common, $4 50@$5 50; sales, 3,400. Sheep in fair demand at 6¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.; sales, 9,000. Hogs in fair demand at $7@$8; sales, 5,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Extra Spring at $7@$7 50. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 23¾, cash; $1 24½@$1 24¾, seller March; No. 3 Spring, $1 09½@$1 09¾; Rejected, 97c.@98c. Corn steady at 31¼c.@31½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 31¼c.@31½c., seller March; 32¾c.@33¼c., seller April; Rejected lower at 27c. Oats steady at 25¼c. for No. 2; 23¼c.@24c. for Rejected. Rye firm and in fair demand at 65½c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and higher at 72½c.@75c. for No. 2 Fall; 59c.@62c. for No. 3. Pork in fair demand and higher at $12 25, cash; $12 40, seller March, with sales. Lard sold at $7 25@$7 27½, closing at $7 30. Bulk Meats steady at 5¼c for Shoulders, loose; 4¾c., packed; Short Rib Middles, 6¼c., packed; Short Clear Middles, packed, 6¾c. Green Meats quiet; sales of 14 lbs. average Hams at 9c. Dressed Hogs in good demand at $4 75@$4 85 for Heavy; $4 90@$4 92½ for Light. Whisky steady at 87½c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 113,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Feb. 10.—Grain in Store and Afloat—Wheat, 191,075 bushels; Corn, 158,513 bushels; Oats, 71,132 bushels; Barley, 38,443 bushels; Rye, 15,117 bushels; Peas, 222 bushels; Barley-malt, 22,575 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 60; sales in small lots of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 60. Quoted: Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 50; Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 65; White Canada, $1 80@$2; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn steady; sales of 1,000 bushels Iowa, in store, at 53c.; 5,600 do. Western, on the track, at 53c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Winter held at 40c.; sales of No. 2 Toledo at 43c.; held at 44c.@45c. Barley firm; sales of 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 85c.; 1,600 do., two-rowed State at 80c. Canada held at 95c.@$1. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley Malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Provisions—Mess Pork, $15@$15 50; Hams, 12c.; Short-cut $[illegible]@$7; Long-cut, 7c.@8c.; Breakfast Bacon, $7 [illegible]; Dried Beef, $17; Smoked Tongues, $5 ₱ dozen. Lard, in tcs., 7¾c.@8c.; kegs and tubs, 8½c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—Flour active and firm; sales of Extra Family at $7 50; A No. 1, $8 25; Fancy, $9 25. Wheat firm at $1 80@$1 85 for choice Red on arrival. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of Bulk at 42c.@43c. on arrival. Oats firm and in good demand; sales of bulk at 31c. on arrival; sales of 1,000 bushels from store at 42c., sacked. Rye firm at 85c.@90c. on arrival. Pork firm at $12@$13 25 for round lots. Bacon in good demand; slightly easier; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12½c.@12¾c.; Plain, 12c., round lots, packed. Lard firm at 8c.@8½c. for choice Leaf, in tierces; 9c.@9½c., in kegs; Steam, 7¾c. Bulk Meats easier; in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c. Hams, 9½c.@10c., loose; ¼c. higher for packed round lots; ¼c. higher for order lots. Whisky firm at 89c.@90c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 89; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 88; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 77; seller March, $1 79½; seller April, $1 83; seller May, $1 86½; No. 1 Red, $1 78½; No. 2 do., $1 72½@$1 73½. Corn a shade better; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 39½c.; seller May, 43¼c.@43½c.; seller June, 44½c.; Low Mixed, 38½c.; no grade, 36c. Oats—No. 2 a shade higher at 34½c.@34½c.; Michigan, 35c. Cloverseed sold at $5 30. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 05@$5 25. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull; sales, 1,600 bushels at 60c. on cars. Barley firm. Corn-meal sold at $1 30 for bolted, and $1 25 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 78c.; to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 21 for No. 1; $1 23½ for No. 2. Oats in fair demand and higher at 27c. for No. 2. Corn dull and drooping at 30½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 65c. for No. 1. Barley dull and a shade lower at 75c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 28,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—None.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 71@$1 72; No. 2 Red, $1 65. Corn steady at 46c. for shelled; 44c. for ears, on track. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 40c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum dull, weak, and unsettled at 17c. for car lots; 18c. for small lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Cotton in moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 19¼c.; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 3,529 bales; gross, 9,750 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,421 bales; to the Continent, 4,184 bales; coastwise, 1,324 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 203,753 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]	West. Un. Tel....	91	[illegible]	Rock Island......	113½
500	do...........	90⅝	100	Lake Shore.........	95⅝
[illegible]	do...........	90½	[illegible]	do...........	95⅞
[illegible]	do...........	90⅝	100	do.........b3.	96
700	do...........	90⅝	100	do.........c.	95⅞
[illegible]	do...........	90	200	do...........	96
[illegible]	do...........	89⅞	200	do...........	96⅛
500	do...........	89⅝	100	do.........c.	96⅛
[illegible]	do...........	89⅞	2500	do...........	96⅛
[illegible]	do...........	89⅞	700	do.........b3.	96⅛
[illegible]	do.........c.	89⅞	100	do.........b3.	96⅛
[illegible]	do...........	90	200	do.........c.	96⅛
200	do...........	89⅞	300	N. Y. C. & H....c.	105⅛
[illegible]	do...........	89⅞	500	do...........	105⅛
[illegible]	do...........	89⅞	300	do...........	105⅛
[illegible]	do...........	89⅞	500	Boston, H. & E...	9
[illegible]	do...........	89⅞	100	Union Pacific.....	35⅛
[illegible]	do...........	89⅞	900	do...........	35⅛
[illegible]	do.........c.	90⅛	100	do.........b3.	35⅛
[illegible]	do.........c.	90⅛	100	do.........b3.	35
[illegible]	Pacific Mail.....	75	1600	do...........	35
200	do...........	74⅞	1300	Ohio & Miss......	48⅛
[illegible]	do...........	74⅞	600	do...........	48⅛
500	do...........	74⅞	100	do.........c.	48⅛
[illegible]	do...........	74⅞	700	Han. & St. Jo.....	50⅞
200	do...........	74⅞	200	do...........	50
100	do.........b3.	74⅞	100	do.........b3.	50⅞
600	do...........	74⅞	200	do...........	50⅞
200	Pac. R. of Mo.....	59	100	do...........	51
200	do...........	58⅞	200	do...........	51⅛
300	Erie Railroad.....	66⅛	300	Tol. & Wab........	73⅞
300	do...........	66	100	do...........	73½
700	do...........	66	200	C., C. & I. C......	42⅞
500	do.........c.	65⅞	400	do...........	43
600	do.........b3.	66	1100	do...........	43⅛
700	do...........	66	100	do.........c.	43⅛
[illegible]	do.........s3.	66	200	do.........b30.	43⅛
700	do.........b3.	65½	200	do.........s3.	43⅛
[illegible]	do.........b3.	66⅛	300	do.........b3.	43⅛
[illegible]	do...........	66⅛	100	do...........	43⅛
100	do.........s3.	66⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅛	$5000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67, s3.	116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$[illegible]	Mo. 6s...........	94⅛	82	Penn. Coal....b. c.	220
[illegible]	do...........	90	200	Md. Coal.....b. c.	24⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is...........	91⅛	500	Harlem R........	119⅛
			200	do...........	119⅛
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, o. b. c.	81⅛	300	do..bet. call.	119⅛
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83..	94	100	U. S. Express.....	77⅛
[illegible]	Mich. So. 7d...	99	300	Bos., H. & E...b. c.	9
[illegible]	Cen. P. G. Bds..	104⅛	600	do...........	9⅛
[illegible]	do...........	104⅛	300	do.........s3.	9⅛
[illegible]	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	88⅛	300	do.........b3.	9⅛
[illegible]	do...........	88	400	N. Y. C. & H..b. c	105⅛
[illegible]	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	77⅛	300	do...........	105⅛
[illegible]	Un. P. 10s, Inc..	75⅛	500	do...........	105⅛
[illegible]	do...........	75⅛	200	do.........s3.	105⅛
[illegible]	do...........	75	500	do.........s3.	105
[illegible]	C. & N. W. Cons.	91	[illegible]	do...........	105
4,000	H. & St. Jos. 8s, Conv...........	93⅛	1500	do...........	104⅞
			1000	do...........	104⅞
4,000	do...........	94	100	do.........b3.	104⅞
2,000	H. & Nap. 1st..	[illegible]	300	Erie R....b. c. b3.	66⅛
2,000	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	94⅛	600	do...........	66⅛
2,000	C., C., & I. C. 1st.	92	200	do.........c.	66⅛
1,000	do...........	91⅛	700	do...........	66⅞
1,000	N. J. So. 1st....	74	300	do.........b3.	66⅛
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	95	300	do.........b3.	66⅛
6,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	94⅛	200	do.........c.	66⅛
[illegible]	Am. Dock & I. Co. 7s...........	96	600	do...........	66⅛
			200	do.........b3.	66⅛
1,000	Gt. West. 2d. c.	90	1800	do.........s3.	66⅛
[illegible]	G. & M. Con. S F.	94	900	do...........	66⅛
2,000	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	82	100	do...........	66⅛
[illegible]	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	105	100	do.........b3.	66⅛
[illegible]	L. & N. Con., '98.	95⅛	300	Un. P. R...b. c. b3.	35⅛
[illegible]	M. & Essex 1st.	104⅛	100	do.........s3.	35⅛
[illegible]	T., Peo. & W., 1st, W. Div...	88⅛	300	do...........	35⅛
			800	do...........	35
5	Shoe & L. Bank..	148	100	do.........b3.	35⅛
[illegible]	Am. Exchange B.	112	300	do...........	34⅞
[illegible]	N. Cen. Coal..b. c.	43⅛	[illegible]	do...........	34⅞
[illegible]	Quicksilver Pref..	56⅛	100	Clev. & P. Guar....	91⅛
100	Mar. L. & M'g. Co.	21	10	L. Sh. & M. So. R.	96⅛
[illegible]	Mar. L. & M'g. Pf. bet. call.......	30	300	do..bet. call.	96⅛
			100	do.........b4.	96⅛
[illegible]	West. U. Tel..b. c.	90⅛	400	do...........	96⅛
100	do.........c.	90⅛	100	do...........	96⅛
600	do...........	90⅛	700	do...........	96⅛
600	do...........	90⅛	900	do...........	96
300	do...........	90⅛	500	do.........b3.	96
1000	do...........	90⅛	100	do.........s10.	96
1000	do...........	90⅛	400	do...........	96⅛
400	do...........	90⅛	700	do...........	96⅛
100	do...........	90⅛	300	do...........	96⅛
1000	do...........	90⅛	1000	do...........	96⅛
600	do...........	90⅛	200	do.........s3.	96⅛
600	do...........	90⅛	400	do...........	96⅛
700	do...........	90⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
[illegible]	do...........	90	100	do..bet. call.	91⅛
300	do...........	89⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R...	83⅛
100	do.........b3.	89⅞	100	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	113⅛
[illegible]	do...........	89⅞	100	do...........	113⅛
200	do...........	89⅞	200	do.........s3.	113
200	do...........	89⅞	200	Del., Lack. & W..	101⅛
[illegible]	do...........	89⅞	40	do...........	101⅛
100	do...........	89⅞	100	do..bet. call.	101⅛
300	do...........	89⅞	50	do...........	102
[illegible]	do.........b3.	89⅞	100	Chic., B. & Quin..	119⅛
300	do...........	90	100	Pac. R. of Mo......	59
300	do...........	89⅞	100	N. J. So.....b. c.	27
[illegible]	Cum. Coal....b. c.	52⅛	300	T., Wab. & W. b. c.	73⅛
400	do...........	52⅛	100	do.........s3.	73⅛
300	do...........	52⅛	100	H. & St. Jos..b. c.	51
100	do...........	52⅛	100	do...........	51⅛
100	do...........	52⅛	20	Morris & Essex..	91⅛
100	do...........	53	200	do..bet. call.	91
200	do.........b3.	53	100	C., C., C. & I. b. c.	92⅛
200	do...........	52⅛	79	do...........	92⅛
400	do...........	52⅛	1000	Ohio & M....b. c.	48⅛
100	Pac. Mail....b. c.	74⅛	400	do.........s3.	48⅛
400	do...........	75	400	do.........b3.	48⅛
100	do.........s3.	75	100	do...........	48⅛
300	do...........	75⅛	400	do.........s3.	48
600	do...........	75⅛	500	do...........	48
100	do.........s3.	75⅛	1400	do...........	47⅞
400	do...........	75	500	do.........s3.	47⅞
100	do...........	74⅞	1500	do...........	48
200	do...........	74⅞	300	do...........	47⅞
1200	do...........	74⅞	300	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	43⅛
700	do...........	74⅞	200	do.........b30.	43⅛
800	do...........	74⅞	100	do...........	43
1100	do...........	74⅞	100	do...........	42⅞
400	do...........	74⅞	100	do.........b3.	43
100	do...........	74⅞	100	do...........	43⅛
200	do...........	75	100	do...........	43⅛
200	do.........c.	75	100	do.........b10.	43⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅛	$5,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '67.	114⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal...........	52⅛	100	Toledo & Wab....	73⅛
200	do.........b3.	52⅛	100	do.........c.	73⅛
600	Western Union....	89⅛	200	B., H. & E.......s3.	9⅛
200	do.........c.	89⅛	100	do.........b3.	9⅛
1000	do.........b3.	90	100	North-western Pf.	91⅛
1100	do...........	89⅞	200	do...........	91
1000	do...........	89⅞	100	Pacific R. of Mo..	59
1000	do...........	89⅞	200	Ohio & Miss.......	47⅞
100	Mariposa Pf.......	1⅞	100	do.........s3.	47⅞
200	Pacific Mail.......	74⅞	800	do...........	47⅞
300	do.........c.	74⅞	200	do.........b3.	47⅞
200	do.........b3.	75	100	do.........s3.	47⅞
100	do...........	75	200	do...........	47⅞
300	do...........	74⅞	100	do.........b3.	47⅞
1000	N. Y. C. & Hud..	104⅞	100	do.........s3.	47⅞
200	do.........c.	104⅞	800	do.........c.	47⅞
100	do.........b4.	104⅞	700	do...........	47⅞
300	do...........	105	1500	do...........	47⅞
400	Pittsburg..........	91⅛	700	do...........	47⅞
1500	Erie Railroad....	66⅛	500	Hannibal & St. Jo.	51⅛
500	do.........c.	66⅛	100	do.........s3.	51⅛
700	do.........b3.	66⅛	400	do...........	51⅛
200	do...........	66⅛	400	do...........	51⅛
300	do...........	66⅛	400	do.........b3.	51⅛
1400	Lake Shore.......	96⅛	2000	do...........	51⅛
300	do.........c.	96⅛	300	do...........	51⅛
700	do...........	96⅛	200	do...........	51⅛
300	do...........	96⅛	100	do.........s3.	51
400	do.........s3.	96⅛	1200	Atlantic & P. Pf..	38⅛
200	do.........b3.	96⅛	100	C., C. & I. C......	43⅛
700	do...........	96⅛	200	do.........c.	43
2500	do...........	96⅛	100	do...........	43
500	do...........	96⅛	200	do.........s3.	43
300	Union Pacific..b3.	34⅞	500	do...........	42⅞
400	do...........	34⅞	800	do...........	42⅞
1400	do...........	34⅞	1500	do...........	42⅞
2000	do...........	34⅞	1500	do...........	42⅞
500	do.........b3.	34⅞	800	do.........s30.	42⅞
100	do.........b30.	34⅞	700	do...........	42⅞
1900	do...........	34⅞	100	do...........	43
600	do.........s3.	34⅞	200	do...........	42⅞
600	do...........	34⅞			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Louisiana 6s, O.	52	200	Erie Railroad....c.	66⅛
2,000	N. Y. S. 7s, B. L. r.	105⅛	400	do....b. c..b3.	66⅛
3,000	Cen. Pa. G. B...	104⅛	600	do...........	66⅛
4,000	do...........	104⅛	100	do.........s3.	66⅛
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st....	87⅞	400	do...........	66⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	75	200	do...........	66⅛
4,000	Laf., B. & M. 1st.	87	300	do.........s3.	66⅛
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.......	90	200	do.........b3.	66⅛
			400	do...........	66⅛
1000	Erie 2d Mortgage.	100⅛	400	do...........	65⅞
200	W. U. Tel. Bonds.	100	3300	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	96⅛
100	Con. Coal of M'd...	52⅛	100	do.........c.	96⅛
300	do...........	52⅛	100	do.........s3.	96⅛
300	do.........b. c.	52⅛	500	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. R...b. c..b3.	105
[illegible]	do...........	52⅛			
200	Md. Coal Co....b. c.	24⅛	600	do...........	104⅞
200	Pc. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	74⅞	300	do...........	104⅞
800	do...........	74⅞	200	do.........c.	104⅞
1400	do...........	74⅞	100	U. P. Railroad. b. c.	34⅛
500	do.........c.	74½	300	do...........	34⅛
100	U. S. Ex...........	77	600	do...........	34⅛
20	do...........	78	1400	do...........	34
400	W. U. Tel.....b. c.	89⅞	500	do...........	33⅞
100	do.........s3	89⅞	300	do...........	33⅞
100	do...........	89⅞	100	do.........s3.	33⅞
700	do...........	89⅞	900	do...........	34
200	do...........	89⅞	900	do...........	33⅞
400	do...........	89⅞	2500	C. & P. G'd...b. c.	91⅛
800	do...........	89	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf..	91
300	do...........	88⅞	200	do.........b3.	91
800	do...........	88⅞	70	do...bet. call.	91⅛
300	do...........	88⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. R. R.	53⅛
100	do...........	88⅞	100	do..bet. call.	53⅛
1100	do...........	89	50	Del. Lac. & W. R. R.	101
100	do.........b3	88⅞	100	Bos. Hud. & Erie R. R.......b. c.	9⅛
100	do...........	88⅞			
300	do...........	88⅞	200	O. & M. R. R. b. c.	47⅞
20	Mich. Cen. R. R...	100⅛	700	do...........	47⅞
100	Am. Ex.........b3.	69⅛	100	do.........s3.	47⅞
5	do...........	68	1200	do...........	47⅞
40	Morris & Essex R.	91⅛	200	do.........b3.	47⅞
100	H. & St. Jo....b. c.	50⅞	200	C. C. & I. C....b. c.	43
100	do.........b3.	50⅞	300	do...........	42⅞
100	do...........	50⅞	1200	do...........	42⅞
200	do...........	51	100	A. & P. Pf.....b. c.	36⅛
500	do...........	50⅞	600	do...........	36⅛
300	do...........	50⅞			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$10,000	Un. Pacific 1st.	87⅞	600	Harlem Railroad.	119⅛
300	Western Union...	88⅞	300	Lake Shore........	96⅛
200	do...........	88⅞	400	do...........	96⅛
[illegible]	do...........	88⅞	1000	do.........s3.	96⅛
100	do...........	88⅞	4300	do...........	96⅛
1100	do...........	88⅛	200	do.........s3.	96⅛
700	do...........	88⅞	200	do.........b3.	96⅛
300	do.........b3.	88⅛	900	do...........	96⅛
1800	do...........	88	1000	do...........	96⅛
900	do...........	87⅞	600	do.........b3.	96⅛
200	do...........	88	200	do.........b3.	96⅛
200	do...........	88⅛	300	do...........	96⅛
1100	do...........	88⅛	100	do.........u. r.	96⅛
300	do...........	88⅛	100	do.........s3.	96⅛
100	do...........	88⅛	100	do.........b4.	96⅛
1100	do...........	88⅛	400	do.........b3.	96⅛
500	do...........	88⅛	700	do...........	96⅛
100	do...........	88⅛	100	Panama Railroad.	126⅛
200	Maryland Coal.....	24⅛	200	Union Pacific.....	33⅞
100	do.........b3.	24⅛	300	do...........	34
100	Pacific Mail...b30.	75⅛	300	do...........	34⅛
1000	do...........	74⅞	900	do...........	34⅛
100	do...........	74⅞	400	do...........	34⅛
300	do.........b30.	75	100	do...........	34⅛
300	do...........	74⅞	500	do...........	34⅛
100	do.........b30.	74⅞	100	do.........b3.	34⅛
200	do...........	74⅞	1300	do...........	34⅞
1100	do...........	74	400	do...........	35
700	do...........	73⅞	100	do...........	34⅞
1300	do...........	74	100	do...........	34⅞
700	do...........	74⅛	1200	do...........	34⅞
300	do...........	74⅛	500	Pittsburg R.......	91⅛
300	do...........	74⅛	200	Rock Island......	113⅛
100	do...........	74⅛	600	do...........	113⅛
100	do.........s3.	74⅛	100	do.........s3.	113⅛
200	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅞	300	do...........	113⅛
1200	do...........	104⅞	400	do...........	113
300	do...........	104⅞	100	Tol. & Wab....b3.	73
100	do.........s3.	104⅞	100	do...........	72⅞
200	do...........	104⅞	400	do...........	73
500	do...........	104⅞	100	Consol. Coal.......	51⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud..c.	104⅞	50	C. C., Cin. & Indp.	73⅛
200	do...........	104⅞	100	do...........	73⅛
1200	do...........	104⅞	300	do...........	73⅛
100	do...........	104⅞	100	do...........	73⅛
300	do...........	104⅞	500	do...........	73⅛
200	do.........b3.	104⅞	400	Bos., H. & E...b3.	9⅛
700	do...........	104⅞	600	do...........	9⅛
100	do.........b4.	104⅞	300	New Central Coal.	44
300	do...........	104⅞	100	do...........	44⅛
500	do.........s3.	104⅞	20	Morris & Essex...	91
100	do...........	104⅞	400	Han. & St. Jo.....	50⅞
400	do...........	104⅞	300	do...........	50⅞
1000	do...........	104⅞	900	Ohio & Miss.......	47⅞
400	do.........b3.	104⅞	300	do...........	47⅞
400	Erie Railroad.....	65⅞	1000	do...........	47⅞
300	do...........	66	100	do.........b3.	47⅞
200	do...........	66⅛	1300	do...........	47⅞
300	do...........	65⅞	400	do...........	47⅞
800	do...........	65⅞	800	do...........	47⅞
200	do...........	65⅞	200	do.........b3.	47⅞
200	do.........s3.	65⅞	100	do.........b3.	47⅞
500	do...........	65⅞	200	do.........s3.	47⅞
800	do...........	65⅞	200	Col. Cht. & I. Cen.	42⅞
600	do...........	65⅞	400	do...........	42⅞
1000	do...........	65⅞	500	do...........	42⅞
500	do...........	65⅞	800	do...........	42⅞
500	do...........	66	300	do...........	42⅞
2800	do...........	66⅛	400	do...........	42⅞
1600	do...........	66⅛	800	do...........	43
1600	do...........	66⅛	1200	At. & Pac. Pf....	36⅛
100	do.........b3.	66⅛	100	U. States Ex...b3.	76⅛
700	do.........b3.	66⅛	200	do...........	76⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The Gold Room speculators, this morning, acting upon the belief that the London branch of the Anglo-American Syndicate had practically failed in placing the New Loan of the United States, advanced the price of Gold to 114¼ ℘ cent. Later in the day, on the superabundance and cheaper rates of Exchange on London, the sales of Gold fell back to 113⅞ ℘ cent., the last price of Saturday. The offerings of Exchange at 109¼@109½ ℘ cent. came from various quarters. We believe there has been some considerable drawing on San Francisco account. In that market the Exchange created against the shipments of California Wheat and other Produce is in excess of the local demand from Importers, and the surplus frequently finds its way to New-York. The operation among our own Brokers, heretofore frequently alluded to, of borrowing 60 days Bills on London, in place of borrowing Money to carry forward their speculations in Stocks, is again felt to-day, and this class of Exchange, on a somewhat unwilling market, tends to depress the rates. The short sight terms are partially better than for 60 days, considering the present difference of Interest in London, Bank rate 3½ and Street rate 3@3¼ ℘ cent. perannum.

In our own Money market there is no let-up in the extreme terms paid by the Brokers to carry over their Stocks. The stringency has grown to be chronic, so that prudent borrowers make haste early in the day to make up their wants. The consequence is that rates of Interest are sometimes easier at the very close of Bank hours than between 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. To-day the market seemed easier after 3 o'clock. But the balances left over are not large. It is the subject of notice that the very large amount of Exchange understood to be running on loan to the Brokers, and almost invariably renewed, when due, has afforded so little ease to the Money market. The solution seems to be that the clique speculations on the Share list are so large, of late, as to absorb £5,000,000 to £7,000,000 Sterling, (twenty-five to thirty millions dollars,) borrowed on London credits, and most of the temporary Currency balances offered on the Street from day to day, in addition.

In regard to Syndicate news, the additional advices to-day amount to very little. It is scarcely denied that the subscriptions abroad have greatly disappointed, without actually discouraging, the members of the Syndicate here. They will, of course, avail of the long term of their contract with the Treasury, running to December next, to make further and more deliberate efforts to place the large remainder of the Loan. By the 1st of March they will advise the Secretary of the Treasury the exact amount of their present subscriptions in Gold, independent of the mere exchange of United States 5-20s of other classes for the New Stock, upon which he can rely by the first of June, so that he may conform his official call of United States 5-20s of 1862 for redemption on that day. We have no assurance yet that the March call will amount to as much as $100,000,000.

Dispatches from Washington, from well-informed, if not official sources, speak of Hon. W. A. Richardson as the successor of Mr. Boutwell in the Treasury, in the event of the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate from Massachusetts. The successor of Judge Richardson as Assistant Secretary has also been determined upon by the President, and the probability is he will be called from the West.

The Stock Exchange worked for the most part in the direction of lower prices on the Share list, to-day. There were a few exceptions, like Lake Shore Stock, but large amounts of Union Pacific, Western Telegraph, Ohios, &c., pressed on sale, a good part, as usual, on a dull market, no doubt, on *Bearish* account. The Telegraph movement fell off to 88¾ ℘ cent. The inside party, for some time past hostile to the rise, feel their triumph of Saturday in confirming Mr. Orton's recent sale of stock for account of the Company, and it seems they can occupy the vantage ground, if the fight for control is kept up in Wall-street until next October, the time for the annual meeting of Stockholders and the election of Directors having been changed from June to October. The weakness of Union Pacific Stock was attributed to news from Washington, and the Bonds of the Road were also partially lower. The Public Funds closed firm. The Coupon Bonds continue in request for Europe, and are not plenty on the market.

Closing Quotations—FEB. 10.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¾	116¾
American Gold	113⅞	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅛	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113¼	113
North-west Common	83¾	82¾
Pacific Mail	75¾	74¼
St. Paul Preferred	75¼	75¼
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛	47¼
Western Union Telegraph	91	88¾
Erie	66⅛	66⅛
Union Pacific	35⅛	34¼
Lake Shore	95¾	96⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	43	43
Toledo and Wabash	73¾	73¼
North-west Preferred	91¼	91
Hannibal and St. Joseph	50¾	50
Atlantic and Pacific	36¼	36¼

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was heavy.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, FEB. 10, 1873.

Gold receipts	$1,261,700 00
Gold payments	261,150 31
Gold balance	37,944,626 36
Currency receipts	705,923 46
Currency payments	894,630 12
Currency balance	25,042,787 42
Customs	867,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅝
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	119	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	116⅞
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅞
5-20 reg., '64	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	116⅞
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 reg	112
5-20 reg., '65	115⅛	10-40 coup	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s, coup., '81	113⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅛	6s, currency	115⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	....
City 6s, new	100½	100½
Camden and Amboy	121½	122
Pennsylvania Central	53	59½
Reading	114	114¼
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	44⅛	44⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¼
Northern Central	39	
Lehigh Navigation	37⅞	
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅛	91⅛

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 22d of January, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,466,520	Increase	£5,986
Public deposits	8,283,177	Increase	1,045,195
Other deposits	18,577,761	Decrease	1,785,688
Government securities	13,270,325	No alteration.	
Other securities	17,397,530	Decrease	1,588,381
Notes unemployed	13,731,345	Increase	662,335

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,141,985, being a decrease of £391,840, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,698,004, showing an increase of £432,124, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£24,698,004	£24,777,888
Reserve	14,556,019	14,791,848
Notes in circulation	25,141,985	24,986,040
Rate of discount	4 ℘ cent.	3 ℘ cent.
Consols	92⅛	92⅛
French Rentes	54f. 5c.	56f. 57c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic & Great Western	$374,718	$372,845
Central Pacific	852,880	592,223
Chicago & Alton	352,588	371,707
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	358,612	340,791
Erie	1,316,831	1,333,310
Illinois Central	‡585,566	642,468
Kansas Pacific	150,567	189,036
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	1,412,368	1,276,150
Marietta & Cincinnati	170,023	152,577
Michigan Central	*295,916	505,586
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	†140,354	49,302
Ohio & Mississippi	277,775	273,024
Pacific of Missouri	†158,555	168,321
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	†111,597	132,536
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	†93,817	105,465
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	79,591	108,188
Toledo, Wabash & Western	370,290	429,780

*Three weeks in January, 1873, against full month in 1872.
†Three weeks only in both years.
‡Approximate by telegraph.
—*Commercial and Financial Chronicle.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATED 30-YEAR 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a completed trunk line earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses, are sold by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension for Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10—Noon.—Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 90⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 52¼.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 52¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 90⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 52¼.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Rentes opened at 55f. 97c., and closed at 56f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 87s. ℘ tierce for New Mess.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, January and February at 9¾d.; and from the same ports, December and January, at 9¾d.

4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 49s.@50s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 19d. ℘ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, £33@£33 5s. ℘ ton.

Death of Engineer Erlacher.

By the death of District Engineer George Andrew Erlacher, yesterday, the Fire Department of this City loses one of its most valuable and distinguished members. He died in harness, from injuries received during the performance of his duty. Twenty-two days ago a fire sprung out in Burling-slip, and Erlacher jumped on a tender and rode to the scene. The tender ran against a hummock of snow in Water-street, and Engineer Erlacher was thrown off and injured about the head. He was removed to his residence, No. 52 Sixth-avenue, where he lingered and died. Engineer Erlacher, who was thirty-eight years old, was foreman of No. 13 Engine Company on its organization in the present department, and earned a brilliant reputation for bravery and strict performance of duty. He leaves behind him a wife and family. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest in the case.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a select class of competent servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—ON hand, as usual, a large number of professed Protestant and all other cooks, ladies' maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls, those lately landed; country or City.

ATTENTION, LADIES!—FOR FIRST-class servants, of all nationalities, City or country, apply or send your order to WALKER'S, No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy young woman, who is a thorough family servant; has best City reference from last employer; will assist with washing and ironing; is also a first-class laundress. Call at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very good Protestant girl, with excellent reference, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 260 6th-avenue, between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy English Protestant; has the best of City references, and understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl, in a private family; no objection to the country; has good references, and understands her business. Can be seen at No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or waiting alone; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 170 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class chamber-maid, and assist in the washing or waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 105 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in grocery-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and sewer; would take care of one child with a lady who boards; good reference. Call at No. 438 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—In a private family, to assist at washing, if required; City reference. Call at No. 318 East 21st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—In City or country, by two neat, tidy servants; will do the entire work of a family; both thoroughly understand their duties in all branches; have best City recommendations from last place, five years. Call at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a tidy servant; is an excellent family cook, bread and biscuit maker; also a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best City recommendations from last City employers. Call at No. 133 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CANADIAN cook; a situation in hotel, club house, restaurant, or private family; can give reference from either; understands French cooking perfectly. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; will go out by the day, week, or month; terms moderate in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat and tidy Protestant girl a situation in a private family, for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK UNDERstanding the best of cooking; pastries, desserts, and baking of all kinds; best of references. Call or address No. 721 6th-av., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as good cook, washer and ironer; best reference from last place. Call at No. 336 9th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., top floor.

COOK.—A GIRL TO COOK AND ASSIST IN washing for a small private family; five years' reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 32 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST of City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

DRESS-MAKING, MILLINERY, AND general family seamstress, to go out by the day; can make and trim ladies' and children's suits, dresses, and hats; or would act as nurse and seamstress, and would be other ways useful in a private family. Address one week, Dress-maker, No. 73 Wooster-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PERMANENT SITuation by a good dress-maker and seamstress; cuts, fits, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at 345 West 28th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker a few more engagements by the day or week. No. 345 West 28th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with

DOMESTIC HELP

OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LAdy, of the highest respectability and refinement, desires the position as house-keeper in a private family; is fully qualified to take entire charge of house, children, and servants; a most reliable and trustworthy person. Address, with full particulars, M. W. P., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF large experience, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, first-class boarding-house, or private family; does not object to the care of children; first-class City references. Address W. H. C., Box No. 3,667, New-York Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, well recommended, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, corner of Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY, of experience as a house-keeper; no objection to the country. Address M. A. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR German girl as maid and seamstress; willing to assist in chamber-work; desires a situation in an American family; has best of references. Inquire at No. 4 Union-square.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, as maid and seamstress; competent in every respect, and can give satisfactory reference from last employer. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTEStant girl, as laundress; is a thoroughly competent person, and can give the highest reference in regard to capability, honesty, &c. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, families' washing or ladies' and gentlemen's fluting done by machine; also puffing; highest City reference. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st., fourth floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; good references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY girl in a private family or boarding-house; has good references; understands her business. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; will do the fine washing and assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 709 6th-av., store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH COMPEtent laundress in a private family; can do French fluting, polishing, and do up children's dresses; good City references. Call at 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS—BY A VERY SUPERIOR woman, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting, polishing, and doing up fine laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABE MIDDLE-aged woman as infant's nurse; able to take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by the bottle; would take care of an invalid or sick person; best of references. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as nurse to a baby or grown children; would assist in chamber-work and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 447 7th-av., near 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as child's nurse; is competent, neat, and very good disposition; best City references from last employer. Inquire at No. 4 Union-square.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG FRENCH girl, as nurse, and to do some light chamber-work and plain sewing, or any light house-work; is very obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERson as seamstress and light chamber-work, or take charge of growing children; understands all kinds of sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's, and Grover & Baker's machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 626 2d-av., near 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—By a girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; has a knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 929 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., one pair of stairs, in the hair-store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, a first-class seamstress, expert cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses, to go out by day or take a permanent situation; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 206 East 20th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class seamstress; understands cutting, fitting, and operating on machine; also, is a thorough dress-maker, and has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; would assist in chamber-work or attend couple children; no objections to the country. Call for three days at No. 628 6th-av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESSES—FOR HAND SEWING can be obtained by the day or week at the "Home," No. 32 East 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and assist in the waiting; private or public; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 414 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESbyterian woman, as waitress in a private family; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 365 3d-av., in the rear, first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR ENGLISH waitress, Protestant; good City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a family's washing, or to go out by the day; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 431 East 17th-st., third floor, back room.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, who has excellent City and country references; can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young man, a native of England, of experience in above capacity; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. SAUNDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a young Swiss, Protestant, speaking German, French, and English; understands gardening, as well as the proper care and handling of horses; would give to children instructions in French, if desired; willing to make himself generally useful; satisfactory references. Gentlemen in want of such a man, address G. F. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS a good whip in any style; competent as stud groom, breaker and trainer; has no objections to City or country; undoubted references. Address C. E., care of Peck & Curtis, Bridgeport, Conn.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address W. D., No. 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th-st., in harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c., is a careful driver; is strictly temperate; best testimonials. Address Coachman, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMpetent man, who is a good driver, in City or country; is also a good groom, and has first-class recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; seven years' reference. Call at stable, No. 15 East 58th-st., or at the house, No. 15 East 57th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, English, married, no incumbrance; City references. Address T. K., Box No. 222 *Times* Office, or to Mr. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and groom; first-class City driver; best City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 109 West 37th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address No. 109 West 40th-st., for three days.

FARMER, OR COACHMAN AND GARdener, with cottage.—By an industrious American man, married, one child; understands all branches of farm-work, care and driving of horses, gardening, &c.; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife on a farm; would take charge; understands farming in all its branches; ten years' reference; can be seen all the week. Address G. F., No. 263 West 40th-st.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT FARMER of first-class abilities, a good situation; wife a first-class dairy-woman; no incumbrance. Address Country, No. 470 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, &c.; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; best references from last employer and others. Address W. B. G., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, for one week.

GARDENER.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS single man that has a thorough understanding of the care of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses; can milk; will be satisfied with moderate wages. Address M. B., Box 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN COMpetent in everything belonging to the business of a gardener, including the care of glass, making improvements, &c. Call on or address Y. G., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; ten years' references. Call or address M. C. L., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A VERY respectable single man, with good recommendations; thoroughly understands the care and grooming of horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TO TOURISTS.—A RESPECTABLE AND well-educated young man, speaking and writing English, French, German, and Italian, would be of service to an American family as traveling companion and courier; is well acquainted in Europe, Algeria, Egypt, &c. Address for eight days J. M., Société Alsace-Lorraine, No. 110 Spring-st., New-York.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NEAT AND INdustrious young man on a gentleman's place, or would go as coachman in the country; has good references, and understands his business. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, to take charge of one horse, and make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from his last employer. Call at No. 385 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry, at the paper stand.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH COLORED waiter in a private family or restaurant; can also take a place as first-class cook; best of references for each capacity. Call or address French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man (speaks English fluently) as waiter in a small private family, or private boarding-house; willing, sober, and obliging; City reference. Call or address 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family, City or country; unexceptionable reference of four to ten years from former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 21 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR ABBOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.—New edition, with accounts of the Prussian war, and the last hours of the Emperor, making an elegant octavo of 700 pages; the times and the theme renders it the most popular work of the day; exclusive territory, with no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A WELCH, ENGLISH, OR Scotch waitress and laundress; they must both understand their business and bring good references. Apply on Tuesday, from 10 till 12 o'clock, at No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A GENtleman and lady, without children, a medium-sized furnished house, between 17th and 38th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,378 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. Apply to

LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—BY A COMMISSION HOUSE, A first-class traveler, to sell a well-known brand of spool cotton. Communications to be addressed to Post-office Box No. 2,919, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF A wholesale drug-store; must reside with his parents. Apply at FRASER & LEE'S, No. 20 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST UNDERstand care of grapes and flowers. Apply at No. 32 Lafayette-place, at 9 A. M. or 4 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE ENGINEER officers of the Fire Department City of New-York held on MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is with the most profound sorrow that this body has received the sad intelligence of the death of George A. Erlacher, Assistant-Engineer Fire Department City of New-York, be it therefore

Resolved, That while bowing in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, we cannot but express our deep sympathy, and regret the sad event that has removed from our midst our associate, companion, and friend, George A. Erlacher, cut off in the prime of life while at the post of duty.

Resolved, That in his death we have met with an irreparable loss, as he was endeared to us by the ties of the most sacred friendship, and that we deeply mourn the loss of one who as an associate we respected, and as a friend esteemed and honored.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and friends in their bereavement, and we feel in this calamity our sorrow is borne up by the assurance that our loss is his gain, and that he is now enjoying a blissful hereafter in the presence of his maker.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and the same be published.

JOSEPH L. PERLEY,
Chairman.

CHARLES O. SHAY, Secretary.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9, evenings.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

ROBES! ROBES!

New-York, Feb. 1, 1873.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers, and the public generally, that we have secured the services of the talented artiste, MME. MARIE FAVRE, so long and favorably known to the ELITE OF OUR CITY.

Mme. Favre, having relinquished her lucrative business, will hereafter have exclusive control of our Dress-making Department, and under her able management we have no hesitation in saying the orders will be filled at prices which cannot fail to meet the approbation of our patrons.

As a modiste of more than twenty-two years' experience, both in Paris and this City she stands unrivaled for perfect fit, exquisite taste, progressive ideas, and decided originality, with moderate and regulated charges.

Particular attention will be given to every detail in her department. Each garment will receive her personal supervision, and will, without doubt, for completeness, style, and beauty, be found equal to the best and most fashionable of Parisian manufacture.

Trusting to receive from our friends and patrons a liberal appreciation of our efforts,
We remain, respectfully,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway, corner 20th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

LINENS! LINENS!
ALL THE BEST BRANDS IMPORTED.

IRISH FRONTING LINENS, at 45c., 50c., 55c., and 60c. per yard, and upward.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, at 25c., 30c., 35c., and 37½c. per yard, and upward.

TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS.

7-4 LOOM DAMASKS at 30, 35, 37½, and 40 cents per yard.
7-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS at 50, 55, 62½, 70, and 75 cents per yard.
8-4 LOOM DAMASKS at 45 to 62½ cents per yard.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS at 75 cents to $1 10 per yard.
8-4 EXTRA HEAVY BARNSLEY DAMASKS from 90 cents to $1 45.
5-8 LINEN NAPKINS at 85c. 90c., $1 10 to $1 50 per dozen.
3-4 LINEN NAPKINS at $1 25 to $2 35 per dozen.
4-8 LINEN DOYLIES, at 55, 60, 62½, 70 cents to $1 per dozen.
SCOTCH HUCK TOWELS, ALL LINEN, from $1 35 to $3 50 per dozen.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

GREAT
BARGAINS
in
SHIRTING
and
SHEETING MUSLINS.

NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLINS, only 19c. per yard.
WAMSUTTA MILLS MUSLINS, only 18c. per yard.
UTICA MILLS MUSLINS, only 18c. per yard.
LONSDALE MILLS MUSLINS, only 16c. per yard.
HILL'S SEMPER IDEM MUSLINS, only 16c. per yard.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM MUSLINS, only 16c. per yard.
POCASSETT F. F., extra heavy, only 12½c. per yard.
CHAPMAN C., extra fine, only 12½c. per yard.
ATLANTIC SHEETINGS, at 12½, 13½ and 14 cents.
PEPPERILL MILLS, at 12½, 13½ and 14 cents per yard.
8-4 SHEETINGS, at 30, 35 and 37½ cents per yard.
9-4 SHEETINGS, at 32½, 36 and 40 cents per yard.
10-4 SHEETINGS, at 35, 38 to 46 cents per yard.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Are now offering
BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS, DOMESTICS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Also,
Have fully replenished their
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT
WITH FRESH GOODS,
specially adapted
to the season's trade
AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
R. H. MACY & CO.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

N. B.—A full assortment of Black Velvet Ribbons of the G. F. brand.

A.—A.—VALENTINES.
VALENTINES
VALENTINES
for the million
at the
Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment
of
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Are now exhibiting a complete assortment of

Gifts for Paper Weddings,
Gifts for Wooden Weddings,
Gifts for Tin Weddings,
Gifts for Crystal Weddings,
Gifts for Silver Weddings,

at their usual
LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DAVID MYERS, JOHN ELLIOTT CONDICT, FREDERICK K. CONDICT, NEWTON H. FORD, WILLIAM C. BEACH, and DAVID R. HOLLISTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss: This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of David Myers, John Elliott Condict, Frederick K. Condict, William C. Beach, and David R. Hollister aforesaid, bankrupts, aforesaid, of said district, and Newton H. Ford, of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of said David Myers; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 25th day of February, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said Court.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal,
per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC STEINBERG and ABRAHAM FRIEDBERG, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Isaac Steinberg and Abraham Friedberg, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD J. HAAS and ALEXANDER H. SAMSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Leonard J. Haas and Alexander H. Samson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. MORFORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of William E. Morford, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LEVI HALL and JOHN COAD, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, s. s.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Levi Hall and John Coad, of the County of Hudson, bankrupts aforesaid: that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the debtors, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, of said Court.

JOHN C. BAILEY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, District of New-Jersey.
W. M. LYON, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GRUHN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Simon Gruhn, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y., in said district, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MARY A. PERSCH, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Mary A. Persch, of the County of Essex, in said district, bankrupt aforesaid; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to the said bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held in a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal,
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

NO. 3,793.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN COLMAR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Martin Colmar, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of February, A. D. 1873.

FRANK J. MORRIS, Assignee,
f4-law3wTu* No. 541 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GUSTAVUS A. WEIDENMAYER and GEORGE W. WEIDENMAYER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice: That a warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Gustavus A. Weidenmayer and George W. Weidenmayer, of the County of Essex, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to the said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held in a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal,
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. GILLESPY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. [illegible].—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John W. Gillespy, of New-York City, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of February, A. D., 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st. (corner of Nassau-st.) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f4-law3w Tu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DONALD CAMERON and ANDREW J. SCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Donald Cameron and Andrew J. Scott, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1872, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

FRANCIS O. FRENCH, Assignee.
ja23-law3wTu*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to S. V. BAGLEY, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of business at No. 9 Wall-st., in the City and County of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated September, 1872.

S. V. BAGLEY,
JAMES GLASSFORD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1873.

WM. H. LEONARD,
GEO. W. PARSONS,
ALMIRA M. REED, } Executors.
f11-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES L. BLISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1872.

NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Attorney of
PATTY W. BLISS, Executrix.
d10-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of August, 1872.

LOUISA UHL, Executrix.
a13-law6mA*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DAVID WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

DAVID WOLFE BRUCE,
DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN,
Executors.
d17-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT LE COMTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] West Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, 17th day of December, 1872.

MARGARET LE COMTE, Executrix.
d17-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WOLFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

ABRAHAM WOLFF, Executor.
d17-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CONROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872.

MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor.
au27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DUNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 348 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873.

ANN DUNN, Executrix.
f4-law6mTu*

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND STUDY table, with pedestal-drawers on each side, in good condition; answer, by letter, stating where it can be seen, dimensions, condition, and price. Address TABLE, Box No. 4,663 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—MR. E. A. Sothern, [illegible], Miss Kate Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE HEATHEN CHINEE and LONG TOM THE MINER—Mr. O. B. Collins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Miss Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Miss Anna E. Dickinson. "What's to Hinder."

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—LECTURE by Dr. J. G. Holland. "Social Undertow."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 12 o'clock this evening.

Notice.

[illegible] notice anonymous communications. [illegible] the writer's name and address, [illegible] but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected [illegible] we undertake to preserve [illegible].

Even on Sunday, Mayor HAVEMEYER could not get on without his "interview" with a newspaper reporter. He relieved his mind by a discharge of "gas," as a correspondent calls it, to the representative of the "Liberal-Republican-Democratic" organ. In the course of this discharge, we are told:

> He was asked if the rumor was correct that he had been informed by the Custom-house Ring that a charter would be passed giving him full power of appointment, if he would name the men of their choice. He answered that he had received no such notification in a formal way, but *had been told* that such would be the case.

We think it only reasonable once more to ask who told the Mayor "that such would be the case"? If he will let us know the names of the men who proposed any bargain of this kind to him, we will undertake to denounce them, not in the wild generalities which the Mayor employs, but in a direct and open manner. Is the Mayor speaking the truth or not? If the truth, let him give the names of the persons who went to him on behalf of the "Custom-house," or any other "Ring."

The Mayor is also reported to have said that the Republicans seemed to think that Reform meant only the "spoils of office," which, seeing that the Republicans have deliberately handed over the spoils of office to the Democrats, is a little remarkable. Also, that they would get Gen. GRANT into trouble; that he (the Mayor) had "been in a fight of some sort" for twenty-five years past; that he was still in favor of RICHARD CROKER; that the war "had probably just begun;" that he "thought before very long there would be lively times, and the war would be an open one,"—with much more to the same effect. There is but one reply to it all—namely, that the Mayor cannot substantiate a single one of his accusations or insinuations. No Republican has offered to make any bargain with him; no Republican has quarreled with him. The *Tribune* says that he was the "no party" champion. Last October it denounced him as the willing tool of the Custom-house clique; as an old fogy who ought to have been laid on the shelf years ago; and as a dummy who was deliberately running in the interests of Senator O'BRIEN. Its unprincipled support must be worth a great deal to the Mayor now.

The upshot of the whole matter is this: the Democrats and "Liberal-Republicans" have found out the Mayor's soft place, and are working eagerly upon it. They expect to elect the next Mayor, and they want to get things so "fixed" as that their man shall have the *sole* power of appointments and removals in his own hands. In order to accomplish this, they are to scream out "Republican Ring" day and night, and hatch stories about conspiracies which have no existence save in their own imaginations. While all this is going on, we ask the public to remember who endeavored to break down the Tammany Ring—the journals which are now such dragons of virtue, or those which are assailed as the organs of a new "Ring"? After all, it is fair to judge of men and newspapers by their works.

We have before stated, and it is true, that in the early days of the Committee of Seventy, Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was invited to join it, and declined. Within the last week or two he has contrived to get himself placed upon it. It had already largely fallen under the influence of Democrats. It is now to be a Democratic kite, with a little Republican tail. Mr. TILDEN will manage it in the interests of his party, and address to it speeches, *sotto voce*, designed to prove that non-partisanship means all offices for Democrats, and Republicans out in the cold. This is the present result of all our struggles for Reform, and we cannot say that it is cheerful or encouraging.

JOHN FOLEY has expressed his opinion on the present muddle in City affairs, and it is this: "When the Mayor gets his Dutch up, he is pretty determined on having things his own way." "He is a self-willed man, of extraordinary executive ability, as cunning as a fox." Now, JOHN FOLEY is the bosom friend of the Mayor, and therefore speaks by the card. It is quite clear that the Republicans, in electing Mr. HAVEMEYER, did not make sufficient allowance for the rapidity with which the Mayor can "get his Dutch up," or for the "cunning of a fox," which, according to his best friend, is his chief characteristic.

Our Republican friends in the Legislature should not be down-hearted at the "row" created by the Mayor, while he is engaged in the interesting process of getting up his Dutch. Newspaper editors may be pardoned for feeling rather disgusted at this *émeute*; but at Albany there is practical work to be done. Let the Assembly pass as good a charter as they possibly can. Adopt good suggestions, no matter where they come from. Deal openly with the public, which cannot be swindled, either by Democrats or Republicans. Let us have perfect fair-dealing—no hole-and-corner intrigues. We have confidence that the Legislature means to do right. If our belief is justified by the results, it matters very little what the papers which tried to give us GRATZ BROWN as President, and FRANCIS KERNAN as Governor of this State, may bawl out.

Recorder HACKETT has, we hope, succeeded in frustrating the pretty scheme to insure the escape of the ruffian ROSENZWEIG. Let the Recorder stick to that man. The public will not fail to sympathize with, and encourage, him in his efforts to prevent a murderer walking out of jail with his tongue in his cheek.

We trust that Senator WOOD will speedily get rid of the constitutional crotchet which delays the reporting of the new Jury law. He seems to have got exclusive possession of the idea that to give the Court the right to try challenges for favor is an attack upon the bulwarks of public liberty. It seems to us that further delay in the progress of this bill involves too grave a responsibility for any man or committee to accept. Its passage would greatly facilitate the attainment of highly important ends of public justice, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will be afforded an early opportunity of dealing with it on its merits.

Readers who will take the trouble to read the elaborate report of the Senate Committee on the Louisiana case will find it to be a very clear and complete statement. The fact that even the waspish TRUMBULL can find so little to dissent from in the report, while the other members find nothing, is proof of its fairness.

Mr. B. F. BUTLER's modest and disinterested proposition to increase the salary of Congressmen to $8,000, and to give each member about $6,000 cash, yesterday came to sudden, and we presume, irretrievable grief. The list of members voting for it will be found in the report of the Congressional proceedings, and the company is not one any man need be proud of finding himself in.

Partisan Obstacles to Charter Legislation.

We have frequently called public attention to the fact that those who are loudest in the outcry against "partisan legislation" for the City of New-York, are those who have done most to further that kind of policy in the past, and who have most to hope from it in the future. Democratic politicians are particularly desirous to clothe Mayor HAVEMEYER with powers almost absolute, because they hope, not unreasonably, that he will give them a very good "show" in the distribution of offices, and because they calculate upon carrying their own candidate for Mayor in 1874, and through him giving over the City once more to the spoliation of their party. In hearing all this ceaseless and meaningless gabble about Republican "Rings," it would be well for the tax-payers to reflect on the kind of prospect which the people who have raised this cry are trying to prepare for them. The Republican Party proposes to give the citizens of New-York, through their representatives in the Board of Aldermen, a chance of circumventing any scheme of partisan plunder, whether now or two years hence. Either the present Legislature or the next ought to be able to give us a scheme of proportional representation, through which we could always secure a compact minority in the Board of Aldermen, which might be trusted to save us from another ruinous epoch of the domination of an unscrupulous party. If the people can be scared into seconding the intentions of a crowd of hungry politicians by the bogey of a Republican "Ring," they will find in 1875, if not much sooner, that they will be made to pay pretty dearly for their credulity. The Republican Legislature does not propose to be frightened out of doing its duty to the people by any such phantoms.

A great deal of the present outcry against the chief provisions of the amended charter is undoubtedly due to the corrupt politicians who want to defeat any new charter whatever, and thereby continue for another year in office. Among the most powerful lobbies of last Legislature was that which dispensed the corruption fund of the Police Department. Messrs. BARR, MANIERRE & Co. do not appear to be so confident of their ability to "get at" this Legislature, and they are accordingly fomenting, to the best of their power, the present squabble in the City. It did not, probably, occur to Mayor HAVEMEYER that in taking JOHN COCHRANE, "BUFF" ANDREWS, &c., into his confidence, he was lending himself to Commissioner MANIERRE's little game. Suppose the Legislature should take these disinterested patriots at their word. They say that they want, above all, non-partisan legislation. The surest way that we know of to take a department "out of politics," now that it seems impossible to do it by local means, is to hand it over to a State Commission. The Police Department will continue, according to present indications, to be a formidable lever on the side of corruption, so long as the local politicians have their own way about it. Since 1870, its powers have been prostituted to the basest uses. For many years previous to 1870, it maintained, under a Metropolitan commission, a good character and a very decided degree of usefulness. Suppose the Legislature turns it over to a Metropolitan commission again. Both Brooklyn and Westchester County seem to desire annexation. A Metropolitan Police system would be a necessary preliminary to such a step, and might as well be taken now as a few years hence. Then, we might also have a Metropolitan Board of Health, and so get the Street-cleaning Bureau and other cognate matters "out of politics." Add to these a Board of Commerce, having quarantine jurisdiction and the general control of harbor affairs, and some of the most vital interests of the commercial Metropolis of the Union would be placed beyond the reach of harm from the brood of local political hacks which is once more displaying an alarming degree of vitality. What do JOHN COCHRANE, "BEN." MANIERRE, and all the self-constituted judges of "non-partisan" legislation say to this?

The Break-Down of Municipal Administration in New-York.

The great Roman historian, in his famous description of the Keltic and Germanic races, notes, as an especial difference, the fondness of the Kelts for towns and of the Germans for the country. Even in his day the Keltic peoples had their organized villages. The Romans were even more distinguished for the organization of their municipalities. Two thousand years ago their cities possessed conveniences such as even now the German cities do not enjoy. A modern German capital, like Berlin or Vienna, could not approach a second-rate Roman watering-place, like Pompeii, in its public conveniences. The aqueducts of Rome alone are a lasting monument of its superiority in municipal machinery over modern cities. A philosophic observer at the present day would note that the Keltic and Romanic races still retain their superiority over the Germanic in municipal organization. One great branch of the German race—the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American—seems everywhere to break down in the organization of its cities. There is scarcely a large city in England which is managed after the best ideals of city government. The machinery for supplying water is always deficient. The streets are often dirty and neglected. The sanitary administration, till within the last ten years, has been shamefully neglected. The two cities in the world which, we believe, show the highest death-rates, are Berlin and Liverpool. The latter is an eye-sore among all disagreeable cities. Its crime and poverty are notorious. London itself, with a population of three millions, and immeasurable wealth, has not as good a water supply as many provincial towns possessed in the time of the Roman Empire. Its sewers, a few years ago, were under fifteen different administrations. There are now within its limits a number of different municipalities. The neglect of its sewage has at different times caused frightful pestilences. There are dens of squalor and misery within it, such as were scarcely ever seen in the civilized world. A snowstorm, within the last few days, of six inches' depth, has put the whole city machinery out of gear. Were London subject to the extremes of climate of New-York, she would be exposed to the most frightful inconveniences.

In this country, in municipal organization, the Anglo-Saxon race has broken down quite as deplorably. We build cities where vast wealth is consumed in a day by fire, and seem utterly unable to check its devastations. It is believed now that, under favorable conditions, no city of the Union is safe from a general conflagration, and yet who ever hears of a French or Italian city burning up? In New-York we have a capital capable of being kept in perfect cleanliness, with salt water on three sides and an excellent supply of fresh water. It is open to sea-breezes and to the cool northern winds, yet no civilized city is so dirty, so filled with filth, refuse, and carrion, and so abounding in sources of disease and pestilence. With unlimited advantages for health, its death-rate often surpasses that of Liverpool. The low streets are a quagmire of dirt and decaying animal and vegetable substances. Let any of our readers compare its street administration with that of Paris, and confess how lamentably the Anglo-Saxons fail in city government. And yet New-York is infinitely better placed for cleanliness than the French capital.

But this is not all. We have here a population of boundless energy and immense wealth, who are accustomed to span continents and penetrate oceans with their enterprises; to whom, in their short business days, every moment of time is of vast importance. Yet this vigorous population of merchants are seen exposed, year after year, to every possible inconvenience, delay, and annoyance. If living in the country, they are hours long in reaching their places of business. They founder in the snow, they tramp through the slush in the streets, they hang on to the straps, or are jammed together on the platforms of the City cars. They can never reach any given point in the City with certainty. Each trip on the City conveyances is liable to inextricable confusion, to "blocks" and "jams" without number. Throughout the Winter season, the wealthy residents of New-York have a most trying existence, with every possible street annoyance. In the Spring they are again exposed to clouds of dust, and to all the consequences of the neglect of the streets. In Summer they suffer from heat and disease.

All this confusion and annoyance in life in New-York, arise from an utter want of organization in our City Government. With the proper machinery we need never suffer here from filthy streets or neglected houses. We could be the healthiest city in the world. It needs only organization to make traffic run through our streets as waters through a conduit; to have conveyances enough and comfortable for every traveler in the City; to carry the population of twenty miles away into the heart of the City in less than an hour. Had we the proper brains in control, snow would never impede our travel but for a few hours. The "blocks" of travel in our streets would be put an end to in a few minutes; all classes and sexes could journey from one end of the City to the other in comfort, and life here could be made endurable. But we do not despair. The break-down in municipal administration in America reached its climax a year and a half ago, in the height of the Tammany frauds. Reform in finances will at length bring reform in our street-management. Even now we can think of men of organizing brains—such as Mr. OLMSTED, of the Central Park—who could, we are sure, if they were placed over the streets, bring order out of chaos. Such a man will at length arise, and the Anglo-Saxon race will lose its old reproach of having the worst municipalities of the civilized world.

The Seventh Regiment and Reservoir Square.

Col. EMMONS CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, sends us a frank and sensible letter about the proposal to take a slice of Reservoir-square for the purpose of building on it a new armory for New-York's favorite corps. We agree with every word of Col. CLARK's communication, in so far as it refers to the urgent necessity of supplying his regiment with suitable and centrally situated quarters. It is undoubtedly a grave drawback to the prosperity of the regiment to be compelled to assemble for drill or civil emergency in a place so far removed from the residences of its members as Tompkins Market. The only point on which we differ from Col. CLARK is the expediency of allowing the erection of this armory to establish a precedent which might lead to constant encroachments upon public recreation grounds for purposes of a similar nature. Last year, we condemned the Underground Railroad bill of Commodore VANDERBILT, great as its public necessity undoubtedly was, because it threatened to cut up a number of our City parks. It is solely on the broad ground of the interest of the people at large that we take exception to the Seventh Regiment Armory bill. The question is one, however, which must be decided by the people themselves. That the residents and proprietors around Reservoir-square are dissatisfied with the scheme is apparent from the nature of the resolutions passed at their meeting last night. The Legislature will, doubtless, give due weight to any properly supported representation made to them on the subject.

The area of Reservoir-square is four and three-quarter acres. The Seventh Regiment asks for a piece of ground two hundred feet square, or rather less than an acre. Col. CLARK is of opinion that the value of the adjoining property would not be impaired by the erection of the proposed armory, and that the encroachment made upon the square by the building would not diminish its usefulness as a recreation ground. These are statements on which the Department of Parks ought to have something to say. The people in the neighborhood have expressed their very decided dissent from them, and we place the two sides of the question before the public, so that a fair judgment can be reached on a matter which has more than a merely local importance.

National Lines of Transportation.

Shall the National Government engage in the construction of transportation lines? That is the question which will come up in the House of Representatives this week, on a day specially set apart for its consideration. In our opinion, the most rational conclusion the present Congress can reach on the subject is that no action should be taken upon it until the people have had a chance definitely to express their views and wishes.

The importance of the question is not to be denied. The demand on the part of the West for cheaper and more efficient means of transportation is a very strong one, and one which it is desirable for the whole country to have satisfied. Various propositions are made with reference to it. These are all backed by elaborate arguments to show that immense interests are involved, and that the improvements are feasible. Neither of these propositions is denied. We have frequently had occasion to point them out, and heartily approve of the suggestion of the President that Congress should provide for a careful and competent investigation of the whole subject, in order that the people may act intelligently upon it.

But having provided for this, we think that this Congress would do well to refer the subject to its successors, freshly chosen by the people, and with ample time and opportunity to ascertain the views of their constituents. For the present Congress to undertake, at the heel of a crowded and rather excited session, to commit the Government to any plan of extensive internal improvements would be in the highest degree unwise. Under all the circumstances, it would be difficult to justify it. The first step taken, it would be found hard to turn back, and, therefore, the first step, if taken at all, should be well considered and fully approved by the people.

Grave constitutional questions are involved. Of these, however, it may be said that the Constitution neither distinctly sanctions nor forbids the participation of the General Government in improvements for the promotion of commerce. The general grants of power in the Constitution can be construed to allow such participation, but not to positively authorize it. The restrictions on these grants, on the other hand, do not explicitly forbid, but certainly discourage such an interpretation. Nevertheless, the practice of the Government has been for a long time, and under various parties, without serious objection, in favor of Governmental action in the general direction now proposed. The improvement of harbors and rivers, the numerous grants to the States in aid of roads, the railroad land subsidies, the loan of the Government credit to the Pacific railways, the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship line, all these proceed on the principle of the Government using the property, revenue, or credit of the tax-payers to promote commerce, by aiding communication. The question of the power of the Government to take still more extensive action is, therefore, an open one; but only a very clear expression of the people's wishes can settle it conclusively. For Congress, on as slight consideration as is now possible in the remnant of this session, to determine it, would be extremely ill-advised. It would be especially so at this time, because the propositions now before Congress involve the expenditure of large sums of money. Favorable action taken hastily—and any favorable action must now necessarily be very hasty—would lay Congress open to suspicion on the ground of jobbery, which ought to be carefully avoided. Justly or unjustly, this suspicion would be heightened by the result of recent investigations. If it were prudent to avoid even the appearance of evil, here is a plain case for the exercise of prudence. A frank debate, a provision for thorough investigation, and a postponement of the whole question, would seem to be the course dictated by good sense in the premises.

The Dungeness Collision.

We now know the facts connected with the late terrible collision off Dungeness, by which 300 lives were sacrificed. The *Northfleet*—the ship run into by a steamer the name and whereabouts of which are as yet unknown—was bound for Hobart Town. There were nearly 400 emigrants on board, and, at the time of the catastrophe, most of them were asleep in their berths. The weather was thick and the wind foul, so, after getting out of the Thames, and groping his way as far as Dungeness, the Captain gave orders to bring the ship to anchor. In the dead of night an outward-bound steam-ship, running at full speed, dashed straight into the *Northfleet*, striking her amidships, then reversed her engines, so as to get clear of the sinking ship, and quietly steamed away. The extraordinary thing about the business is that, despite the shrieks and deadly peril of hundreds of fellow-beings, threatened with a cruel death, the officers of the steamer, through whose criminal carelessness the accident occurred, should have had the heart thus instantly to take their vessel out of the way, without attempting to be of the least help, even to the extent of pitching overboard a life-preserver or a hencoop. The latest advices give no certain tidings of the steamer's identity; she is, however, supposed to be Portuguese, and it is thought that, through the pilot in charge of her, who will, doubtless, some time return, her name and character will be discovered.

The scene that ensued after the collision must have been shocking beyond description. The *Northfleet*, being cut clear to the water's edge, began to settle instantly. Lights were burning all over the deck, and the passengers and crew sprang from below to try to save themselves as soon as they felt the shock. There were seven boats, and for these a rush was directly made. But the usual dreadful misfortune happened, and only two of the boats could be launched. The passengers then began to fight for places in the boats, and the wildest confusion prevailed. But Capt. KNOWLES suddenly appeared on deck, and, revolver in hand, threatened to shoot any one who tried to get in a boat before she was launched, or before proper efforts were made to save the women and children. Some still doggedly pressed forward, and the Captain cocked and presented his pistol. "Hold hard, men," he cried, "or I fire; the first man who goes over the side dies." A passenger shouted in reply, "Shoot us, would you? We may as well be shot by you as drowned with you." They did not stop, and the Captain began to fire. One man was hit in the knee and another in the breast, and the yells and imprecations of the poor creatures, mingled with the screams of the women and children and the hoarse shouts of the sailors, must have made an awful scene. Some sixty were saved, but all the rest perished. The *Northfleet* soon sunk, as one of the survivors described it, "like a stone." All around the sea was filled with struggling human beings. The number of women who were trying to save babes and small children made the spectacle pitiable in the extreme. Capt. KNOWLES put a cork belt round the waist of his young wife, and sent her down into one of the boats. As she was passed over the side he said, "Good-bye, my own love, good-bye." "Good-bye," she sobbed, "I shall never see you any more,"—and she did not, for the gallant fellow went down with his ship. He stood on the poop giving orders until she sunk, and he never afterward rose to the surface. The *Northfleet* went down in eleven fathoms of water. Hence, some who had sufficient agility and presence of mind to do so, took refuge in the tops, and were ultimately taken off by the *Princess*, a pilot-boat from Dover.

A few who were lucky enough to get hold of spars, chairs, and other articles, capable of supporting them, and who were able to endure the piercing cold and the buffeting sea, were preserved; but there has hardly ever been, except, perhaps, in the case of the *Royal George*, an instance of foundering so close to the shore attended by so comparatively great a loss of life. Had the unknown steamer stood by—as, if men, instead of brutes, had directed her movements she would have done—probably nearly all would have been saved. The cold-blooded barbarity of the steamer's officers is almost without a parallel, and if there is any possible way in which severer punishment can be meted out to them than that of the unbounded contempt of public opinion, we trust it will not be spared.

MINOR TOPICS.

Concerning Mr. TILDEN's gigantic letter or "card," the Cincinnati *Commercial*—a sufficiently bitter foe of THE TIMES to please anybody—says:

> The New-York *World* had, the other day, a little card from Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, covering four pages of that paper. It was highly suggestive, owing to the omission, in the small space occupied, of the most important facts in the case.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* also makes the following remarks:

> Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN has published a letter, addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and printed in the *World* and the *Tribune*, as long as Gov. WASHBURNE's message, to prove that he did most of the work in reforming the Tammany Ring while others took most of the glory. Of course, he annihilates THE TIMES and proves its complicity with the thieves. He thanks the Lord that he is not like that publican and sinner. Old Archimedes promised to pry the world up if anybody would give him a fulcrum for his lever. TILDEN proves anything he likes by the simple method of choosing his own premises and manufacturing his own facts.

The Rochester *Express* also expresses its opinion:

> During the succeeding year the battle with Tammany was fought. It was initiated, and, so far as the New-York journals were concerned, almost entirely carried through, by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The *World* had once courageously essayed it, but its heart failed, and it backed down completely. The Republican papers of the State encouraged THE TIMES, and by the sturdy blows which were administered, sustained by documentary proofs, the castle of fraud and outrage tottered and fell. While the battle was raging the hottest, Uncle TILDEN was in some safe place, where he should have been with other natural non-combatants, and only appeared to claim credit for the affair after the enemy were routed. We believe in fair play. THE TIMES and the people overthrew Tammany.

And the Niagara Falls *Gazette*:

> Hon. S. J. TILDEN has written an almost endless letter detailing the discovery and exposure of the "Tweed Ring" in New-York. But, somehow, he can't wipe out the record made by THE TIMES, nor the very general belief that the public is indebted more to its early, bold, and persistent exposures of the monstrous frauds that were disgracing the first City of the continent.

And the Newburg *Daily Journal*:

> So of the newspapers of the City. There were several who gave the movement their hearty assistance, and without which assistance nothing would have been done. Among these papers THE TIMES took the leading position, and no other paper's work was so untiring and effectual. Hence, when Mr. TILDEN undertakes to represent that it was *his* courage which inspired THE TIMES, he becomes ridiculous as well as garrulous. If the proper credit for the Reform movements in New-York could be given to individual efforts, a very large share would go to THE TIMES; and if Mr. TILDEN or any other person disposed to carp should insist on hunting about for motives, those which inspired the managers of THE TIMES would be found quite as unselfish as those of its most violent critics. And it may be here remarked that to the jealousy of rival reformers like Mr. TILDEN is due—more than to any other one cause—the difficulty of accomplishing anything for the real relief of New-York.

And the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin*:

> SAMUEL J. TILDEN publishes a long letter about his connection with the fight against the Tammany Ring, the effort being to strip off the laurels rightly belonging to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and to assume the credit of overthrowing the corruptionists. All who remember the contest know that THE TIMES was the chief instrument on the part of the offensive, and it rightly deserves the credit for success. Naturally, the *World* and *Tribune*, both of which were lukewarm opponents, if not secret friends of the Ring, now take part with Mr. TILDEN, and seek to detract from the well-earned glory of the rival journal.

And the Albany *Evening Journal*:

> THE NEW-YORK TIMES makes the curious statement that Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN has just been smuggled into the Committee of Seventy, "although when it was first formed—and when it did so much good—Mr. TILDEN was invited to join it, and *positively refused*." Mr. TILDEN is pre-eminently devoted, first to Mr. TILDEN and next to the Democratic Party. He never does anything without thinking of its effect on these two objects in the order we have named them. When the Committee of Seventy was doing its grand work, he studiously kept aloof. But now, since Mr. HAVEMEYER has taken to writing silly letters, he evidently fancies there is meal in the bag, and proposes himself to be the old cat under it. It won't work.

And so on from one end of the country to the other.

Affairs in Spain are becoming very lively. The King, who ascended the throne on Dec. 30, 1870, has become tired of his royal responsibilities already, and the prospect is very promising for a general free fight among all the factions, about the kind of government which should follow the abdication of King AMADEUS. Meantime, the most restless and daring of all Spanish parties, the Carlists, seem to be making considerable headway. They are reported to be in possession of eight northern provinces, and it does not seem that any great energy is being infused into the attempt to suppress the insurrection. The deeper the muddle in Spain, the better a chance there is for the independence of Cuba. The insurrection in the Queen of the Antilles will, doubtless, hold out long enough to profit by the anarchy which seems impending over Spain.

It is to be hoped that some definite ground for future action will be reached by the Aldermanic Committee intrusted with the inspection of plans for utilising the water of the East and North Rivers, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, flushing the sewers, and washing the streets. It is a standing reproach against the City that the great natural reservoir of salt water by which it is surrounded should be practically useless for any of these purposes. The committee seem likely to have plans enough to select from. They would do well to take counsel with practical engineers and others capable of giving a professional opinion on the subject, before making their selection.

A caucus of Republican Senators has very sensibly determined to push legislation along fast enough to avoid the necessity of an extra session of Congress. This will require night sessions, and some very rapid, and probably hasty work. But until Congressmen are made of different raw material from the rest of mankind, they will continue to pay tribute to the old Thief of Time by extraordinarily fatiguing work toward the close of their annual task.

On Friday last Mr. KING, of Missouri, introduced into the House of Representatives a bill which provides that after the 1st of January next, every railway company in the United States shall be compelled to equip its passenger-trains with safety-brakes under the control of the engineer. It is unquestionable that if this plan had been pursued heretofore, a large number of the worst of our railroad accidents would have been prevented, and it is certain that the adoption of Mr. KING's bill will prove a valuable safeguard for the traveling public. Why, however, should not the provisions of the bill be made more comprehensive? If the railway companies were compelled to use the safety platform, "telescoping" would be made impossible, and if they were required to heat their cars with the waste steam of the locomotive, we should have no more holocausts of burning passengers. Since the companies will not undertake to provide these necessary means for the safety of their passengers, they should be compelled to provide them by law.

Mr. JOSEPH S. ROPES, a merchant of high standing in Boston, has published a letter on the resumption of specie payments which contains a great deal of sound sense, though we do not know [illegible] even in Boston, [illegible] nearly as follows: [illegible] the outstanding [illegible] place them with new notes, (the old ones to be destroyed,) which new notes shall be payable in gold in the order of their presentation after the 1st of January, 1875; but no more than five million dollars per month, or sixty million dollars a year, shall be redeemed. Mr. ROPES, while believing that this would be a simple, gradual, and conservative method of resumption, very properly regards its chief merit to be that it gives the people reasonable warning of the inevitable approach of the time when the currency will be placed on a sound basis. He believes this warning would induce the business public to gradually prepare for the event, and that when it came it would cause no disaster and little inconvenience.

The very stupid and altogether unnecessary, habit of raising clouds of ashes to be blown into the mouths of pedestrians on Broadway, between 10 and 10½ o'clock every morning, is still continued by the cartmen of the Street-cleaning Bureau. Yesterday morning the nuisance was perfectly intolerable, owing to the high wind and bitter frost. Ash-barrels were dumped into the carts by the cartmen with the most reckless indifference to consequences. Superintendent THORNE has been made aware of this nuisance by repeated reference to the subject in these columns, and there is really no excuse for his not having long since caused it to be abated. The ashes can just as well be carried away before 7 o'clock, if janitors are served with notice to be ready at that time. The Police Commissioners ought to see that this change is made immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

The inception of the second and last season of Italian opera was announced yesterday, as intended, for the evening of Monday week. Subscriptions, we have now to notice, will be received for twelve nights, at the box office of the Academy of Music, on and after Wednesday morning next. The success of last week's representations in Chicago merits mention. The receipts, on Wednesday, when "Faust" was sung, were $[illegible]; on Friday, when "Le Nozze" was the opera, the audience was represented in the treasury by $5,500. The receipts of the six performances were $[illegible].

Lecture on Mexico.

Mr. Thomas Herbert Worrall, of England, late a special commissioner in Mexico for the adjustment of British claims, and long a resident in that ill-known land, has been invited to deliver a lecture thereon by many prominent citizens. The correspondence on the subject has already appeared in another column, and Mr. Worrall, in accepting the invitation tendered him, names the evening of Feb. 19 as the time, and Association Hall as the place for the meeting. The gentlemen who have asked Mr. Worrall to deliver the address in question justly remark: "An apparently settled political system in Mexico, and the opening of the railroad from Vera Cruz to its capital make that country an object of interest to the United States. Mr. Worrall's long residence there, with his facilities for observing its social condition and learning its industrial resources, will make a lecture from him on those topics equally interesting and instructive."

Who Elected Him?

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Mr. Havemeyer told John Cochrane and the other sweet-scented "Reformers" who waited on him yesterday, that he was nominated and elected by a representative body of citizens, made up both of Republicans and Democrats. It may be that a large number of Democrats voted for him, though we find that while he received only 53,041 votes, the other regular Republican candidates ran as follows in New York:

Grant, Republican President	[illegible]
Dix, Republican Governor	[illegible]
Davis, Republican Supreme Judge	[illegible]
Phelps, Republican District-Attorney	[illegible]
Van Vorst, Republican Superior Judge	[illegible]

As Mr. Havemeyer ran below all of these distinctive Republican candidates, we are a little puzzled to know where his special Democratic votes are, or how many he personally brought to the Republican ticket. We do not mean to say that none who had been Democrats voted the Republican ticket—far from it. On the contrary, we believe that many former Democrats did vote for it—not for any one man, but for the whole ticket—and because they felt that the success of the Republican Party would best conduce to honest and wholesome government. And, without reference to Mr. Havemeyer or his eccentricities, we earnestly insist that the Republican Party shall justify this confidence, and sincerely believe it will. It was not Mr. Havemeyer that gave us the votes, and if we are true to ourselves and our duty, neither Mr. Havemeyer nor any one else, can take the votes away.

At Its Old Tricks.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

The New-York *Tribune* is in sore distress. It has discovered a conspiracy in the "Custom-house Ring." All of the efforts for Reform are to amount to nothing, and some of the very men whose names have had an unpleasant savor for the past two years are to be given the best places under the new charter and régime. Such is the *Tribune's* alleged discovery; such are its positive predictions. There are the best of reasons, however, for believing that the *Tribune's* statements are manufactured out of whole cloth; that they are willfully false, and of a piece with that "independent" journal's persistent policy of misrepresentation and calumny during the [illegible] campaign.

It comes wi[illegible] for the *Tribune* to sneer at those w[illegible] first and foremost in overthrowing Tammany. It is too late for that journal to make the people believe that it rejoiced at the downfall of Tweed and his ring. The *Tribune* was one of the last to join in the anti-Tammany crusade. During the recent campaign the only Republicans with whom it made common cause were notorious Tammany hirelings and dependents. It will not do, therefore, for the *Tribune* to come in at the eleventh hour, talk about "rings," and denounce all that has been done thus far as a mere pretense to cover over worse iniquity.

As for its revelations of the plot of the "Custom-house Ring," THE TIMES declares positively that they are wholly without foundation. The men specified as destined to hold office under the new charter have no thought of such a thing, and would stand but little chance of success if they had. No, the *Tribune's* object and hope is to obstruct the work of those who are trying to turn the cold shoulder upon its Tammany friends. Perhaps that may be the mission of "independent journalism." But to all high-minded men it is only an illustration of the base uses that can be made of the "*Tribune* founded by Horace Greeley."

Senator Wilson's Letter of Resignation.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—The following is Senator Wilson's letter of resignation, which was presented in the Legislature to-day:

NATICK, Feb. 8, 1873.

SIR: I resign my seat in the Senate of the United States, to take effect at the close of the Forty-second Congress, on the 3d of March. In tendering this resignation, to enter upon the duties assigned me by the suffrages of the nation, I desire to express to the people of Massachusetts my grateful thanks for their generous confidence and support. Four times and for a period of more than twenty-two years they have commissioned me to represent them in the Senate of the United States. The eighteen years I have served them there have been eventful and of historical significance. Grave responsibilities and high duties have rested upon me. Mindful of imperfections, I yet feel in retiring conscious that I have striven to be faithful to my country, true to the equal rights of my countrymen of every race, and devoted to the interests of the people of the Commonwealth. Your obedient servant,

HENRY WILSON.

To His Excellency, Wm. B. Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.

After the letter was read, Mr. Harmon, of Essex, offered an order assigning March 11, on the part of the Senate, for the election of Senator Wilson's successor, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted. It remains for the House to concur.

LOUISIANA.

The Investigation Resumed—Evidence of Marshal Packard—Tammany Tactics Borrowed by the Fusionists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Louisiana investigation this afternoon.

TESTIMONY OF MARSHAL PACKARD.

S. P. Packard, of New-Orleans, testified: Was Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Louisiana, and have been ever since its reconstruction. Should say from 5,000 to 10,000 whites in the State voted the Republican ticket at the last election. Don't know any colored man who voted the Fusion ticket. The Supervisors of Election in almost every instance were Fusionists; so far as he knew the Commissioners were Fusionists, though there might have been exceptions; the Chief Supervisor of the State refused to appoint Fusionists in New-Orleans; witness and some other members of the committee drew up a form for affidavits in accordance with the Enforcement act, and had 15,000 printed and circulated, because obstacles were thrown in the way of the registration of colored voters. There was a settled conviction among Republicans that the election was to be carried by fraud, and it was generally admitted by the Fusionists that they meant to if necessary. In the majority of the parishes the election was fair, though in some parishes it was not. In New-Orleans the count was pretty fair, but the registration was not so altogether. In the Sixth Ward, 126 votes registered from one house. It was discovered during the counting of the votes that R. H. Kennedy & Co. were printing imitations of the Republican ticket, bearing the names of the Fusion candidates. It is understood they were taken to Mechanics' Institute. It was his opinion that they were intended for stuffing the ballot-boxes; though they were so closely watched that they were not used.

By Mr. Ray—The parishes in which these were reported used were Assumption, Avoyelles, East and West Baton Rouge, Bossier, Catahoula, Caddo, De Soto, Grant, Jackson, Morehouse, Madison, Natchitoches, Point Coupee, Rapides, St. Bernard, St. Mary's, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terre Bonne, and Webster. Thinks these parishes were fairly Republican. There is no dispute about parishes that were largely Democratic, though majorities returned by the State supervisors were in some instances too large.

Mr. Packard put in evidence the opinion of the State Supreme Court in the case of Morgan versus Kennard as covering the question whether there is a legal Government in the State.

By Mr. Logan—The Republican majorities in the disputed parishes should have been large, and would have given the State to the Republicans. Two supervisors in these counties were candidates for the Legislature, and are now in the McEnery body. He thinks that the last election was not as fairly conducted as that of 1870.

By Mr. Hill—Only three supervisors of 1870 were appointed in 1872. The election of 1872, was, in the main, fair, though the Republican majority was somewhat increased by unfair means.

By Mr. Ray—Has compared the returns by Warmoth's friends from counties where no fraud is alleged, and finds in nearly all large Fusion gains.

By Mr. Trumbull—The parishes in which the alleged frauds occurred were Rapides, [illegible], Madison, Caddo, Bossier, East and West Baton Rouge, Assumption, and [illegible] others, in which he believed unusual frauds occurred. Had been active in Louisiana politics since the reconstruction. Is United States Marshal. While holding office took an active part in the election. There is no question that the whites voted in 1868. Don't think the Democrats polled a full vote, but if they had, it would have made little difference in his estimate of the comparative party strength. Regards all colored men registered as Republicans. Has no [illegible] that parties fraudulently registered in New-Orleans voted. Did not think he stated that Fusionists generally admitted they meant to carry the election by fraud, if necessary. Did produce samples of three forms of affidavits prepared by his committee. The affidavits were generally distributed to the Republican United States Supervisors, or chairmen of Republican parish organizations. He had blank returns for the State ticket printed and sent to the United States Supervisors, that they might, while the general tickets were being counted, vote the State ticket, because the State Supervisors ordered United States Supervisors to be excluded after the national ticket was counted, and he wanted these officers to have some evidence of what the vote for the State ticket was, in case the order was enforced; don't recollect of any communication with United States supervisors appointed as Fusionists; had deputy marshals at the various polls; appointed upward of 600 in New-Orleans. He thinks the majority of them only served one day, though some of them served twenty days; thinks that two were appointed for each ward sixty days before election; paid them for only ten days, which was all the law allowed; increased the number of special deputies so as to have one in each parish; and as many as three or four in some; gave no instructions about election; don't know that they were about the polls during the election; thinks he made a requisition upon the Attorney-General previous to the election for paying the Deputy Marshals and Supervisors; don't recollect of having communication with any official in Washington concerning the election before it occurred; made a requisition upon Gen. Emery for troops to be stationed in some outside parishes, to aid in the execution of processes which he apprehended would be opposed; thinks the first requisition was made about two weeks before the election, and one immediately before the election at the instance of the United States Supervisor; troops were furnished in every instance, and at the designated points during the election; was examined concerning the proceedings before the Courts; but was not consulted about them; presume Kellogg talked concerning them in advance; might have said would call for troops; didn't call for troops unless he apprehended resistance; thinks Beckwith drew bills; thinks Billings submitted a bill to Durell for examination the day before the order was issued; don't recollect making requisition for troops before the order was issued; had nothing to do with drawing orders or bills; presumes restraining orders were served by deputies who made the returns, but don't know.

Pending the examination of Mr. Packard, the committee went into secret session and then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

[For the report of the Committee on the Louisiana Case see second page.]

Frustration of Warmoth's Latest Plot—Indictments Found Against Fusionist Inspectors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—The anticipated trouble about the McEnery movement to organize a police and militia force with which to get possession of the Mechanics' Institute was checked by the preparations of the legal State Government to meet and repel any attack that might be made for that purpose. It was the last card the Fusionists had to play, and it did not win. The rumor now is that the members of the Odd-Fellows' Hall Legislature, duly and properly elected by both returning boards, will in a day or two give in their adhesion to the legitimate State Government, and meet with the Legislature meeting at Mechanics' Institute. Should the Congressional Investigating Committee report to sustain the Kellogg Government, the Fusionists will disband at once. To-day Judge Cullom, of the Fifth District Court, who was elected as a Fusionist, decided that a law passed by the Republican Legislature was constitutional and binding, the Supreme Court of the State, in the Returning Board case, having decided the Republican Legislature which passed the act as the legal Legislature of the State. The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, to-day, found several indictments against the Warmoth Supervisors of Election for frauds committed during the election in the interest of the Fusion Party. Their conviction is almost certain.

The Louisiana Case a Judicial and Not a Legislative Question.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 9, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to be the general impression of interested parties in attendance upon the proceedings of the Committee of Congress charged to investigate the affairs of Louisiana, and particularly to ascertain if there be any legal State Government there, that the majority report of the committee will indicate the necessity for and will recommend that a new election be held in that State. This upon the ground that the election was not fairly conducted, nor the returns of the election fairly made by either the McEnery or Kellogg Returning Boards. It is not the opinion of the best informed legal minds in Congress—I mean those who lead—that the committee will go that length, for its members are lawyers who perfectly understand that a contested election for State officers is not a dispute for Congress to settle, but one to be determined by the authorities of the State itself. The Radicals in Congress say, "Admit there were frauds in the election." It is not the first time that such things have been done, but who ever heard before that Congress had the power to set aside and annul an election for State officers? Congress has the right to inquire whether there be a republican form of government in a State, and if they find it to be in form republican they are prohibited from interfering with it. If it does not please the people of the State, they may at any time alter it to suit themselves, provided the republican form be retained; but the power of Congress is limited, and that body may not touch it. Louisiana is a State in the Union on the same footing as New-York, Massachusetts, or any other. She has her representatives in Congress the same as any other State, and on no pretext can Congress enter her limits to put down one government and set up another. If Congress has the power to do that in Louisiana, it has the power to do it in New-York, Massachusetts, or any other State."

The probability is, however, that the electoral vote of Louisiana for President will be thrown out, and Ray and McMillen, the claimants for the seat in the Senate, vacant by the resignation of W. P. Kellogg, it is thought will be rejected, because there is no pressing public necessity or interest that calls for a decision upon their claims. The Congress to which they are accredited goes out of existence on the 4th of March next, and Kellogg's term ends on that day. Pinchback, who has been elected to succeed Kellogg in the next Congress, will present his commission to the latter body, and by it be admitted or rejected, as the case may be, and there ends the power of Congress in this Louisiana matter. If, as I do not believe will be the case, Congress should come to the conclusion that it has the power to annul the election in Louisiana, it is apparent that most important consequences will follow, and almost endless litigation in the courts there, both State and Federal. As these tribunals are by no means bound to recognize the legality of such action of Congress, and there being many persons who are disposed to prolong the confusion by raising the question before the judicial tribunals of the power of Congress to legislate in matters exclusively of State concern, it is difficult to predict what will be the issue of such a struggle, and when it will come to a close. Congress itself recognized, in its act of May 30, 1871—commonly known as the Enforcement act—an election contest as being one for the courts to decide, and this Louisiana dispute is now in the Federal courts under that act. The suit of Kellogg vs. Warmoth and others, instituted before Judge Durell, at New-Orleans, in November last, is yet undetermined by the court of last resort. Suppose Congress should step in and overturn the Kellogg Government prior to the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the latter tribunal should affirm Judge Durell's decision in favor of Kellogg, it is evident that there would be a conflict between the legislative and judicial departments of the Government, and "confusion would be worse confounded." Besides, the Supreme Court of Louisiana has rendered two decisions already which go to sustain Judge Durell's. This tribunal has decided the following questions:

1. That the Returning Board of Elections which declared Kellogg to have been elected Governor was at the time the legal Returning Board.

2. That Pinchback became Lieutenant-Governor on the death of Dunn, and became the acting Governor of the State when Warmoth was suspended by reason of his impeachment by the House of Representatives.

3. That the body known as the Legislature of Louisiana, now sitting in the State-house at New-Orleans, with which Gov. Kellogg is co-operating, is the law-making body of that State.

It follows from these propositions that the Returning Board which declared John McEnery to have been elected Governor had no more power to declare the result of the election than any other private individuals; that McEnery is a usurper, and the body of men with whom he is co-operating, and who call themselves "the legal Legislature," are also usurpers. These questions are questions properly belonging to the jurisdiction of the State courts, and have been finally determined there, and there is no power of reversal elsewhere.

The adherents of McEnery now in Washington, who have complained to Congress and asked its interference, do not allege that there is anything wrong in the form of the government in their State. On the contrary, they allege that McEnery and his associates were duly and legally elected. If they were to allege otherwise they would simply "state themselves out of court," as the lawyers say. What McEnery's friends want Congress to say is that the support given by the executive power of the United States to Mr. Kellogg's government should be withdrawn. They want Congress to recognize and put in power the McEnery government. Their journals in Louisiana say so, and the adherents of McEnery will be satisfied with nothing less. The question becomes pertinent: "Who are these complainants before Congress, whom do they represent, and what would be the consequences were their requests to be granted?" They call themselves "a committee of citizens," and say they were appointed at a public meeting held in the City of New-Orleans. But what right have they to claim to represent the whole people of the State? By whom is this committee led in Washington, and who is managing their case before Congress? Is it not led by Gov. Warmoth, and does he not manage the investigation before Congress, so far as the complainants are concerned? Undoubtedly he is their recognized leader, and the counselor of Mr. McEnery. He is daily balloted for as United States Senator in McEnery's Legislature, and seems to have more friends in that body than any other candidate, although not enough to elect him.

This question as to the power of Congress to set aside the election in Louisiana is one of the gravest which that body has ever had before it. A new election could only be had by overturning the de facto Government there, and by putting the State in commission. Congress may well pause before establishing a precedent so revolutionary in its character. Defeated candidates at an election have it in their power to bring about the very state of things which forms the pretext and ground of their appeal to Congress. They will commit frauds, destroy ballots and ballot-boxes, and stuff others, and then come to Congress and ask that the cards be shuffled again.

Another suggestion, and I have done. Who is to blame, primarily, for the present condition of affairs in Louisiana? Is it not the very men who are calling upon Congress for relief? Are these not the very men who have stood off from the Federal Government for the last four years in an attitude of unfriendliness, pouting like discontented and petulant children, and refusing to take part in the Government or give it their support, simply because they could not get the offices for themselves? Are these not of the class of citizens in Louisiana who refused to have anything to do with public affairs, except to enter into secret speculations and schemes of plunder with Gov. Warmoth and his friends? Are they not associated with the old Democratic leaders of the State—Hatch, Simmes, Walton, Henner, Taylor, La Sere, Austin, Semmes, Walker, Dapponte, and the rest of them—who entered into an alliance with Gov. Warmoth after he had been rejected by his Republican friends, for the purpose of carrying the election for the Democratic candidates by illegal and dishonorable means? Beaten at their own game, they come to Congress and ask that body to compel the winners to give up to them (the losers) the stakes. A cool proposition, indeed.

There is another view to be taken of this Louisiana question, which although of great local interest is not without importance outside of that State. Would not the effect of the interference of Congress be most unfortunate in the Southern States generally? The majority of the people of that section of the Union—I mean the white people—are as unhappy, as discontented, and as unrepentant as ever, except when their candidates for office are successful, and then all is "lovely." There can be no doubt that if the Republican Party were to surrender power to this class of persons, it would be highly injurious to the Republicans of the South, and to that class of men there who are tired of the old Democratic leaders, and think the time has come for the dissolution of the Democratic Party. There is a large class of citizens in the South who are ready for a new organization, but they are held back by the tyranny of a merciless public opinion, growing out of prejudices which it is time should disappear. Congress owes something to those who are independent there, who dare to speak and act like men who wish to be free. They are the true Republicans of the South, and should be encouraged either to come into the ranks of the party named Republican, or make a new party for themselves. If Congress complies with the request of the Democracy, independent men will not be allowed to open their mouths. In Louisiana the Republican Party would be almost extinguished were these old Democratic leaders to be invested with the power of the Government. Will Congress pay this premium for the disbandment of the friends of the Federal Government, and arm its enemies with a weapon which may be turned against itself? If it does, the Republicans of Louisiana will not only be crushed, but every Southern man who has dared to give them his support in this and previous contests will be ostracised from society, and forced to move to another part of the country. It is an undeniable fact that no Southern man can join the Republican Party without incurring the risk of being, as it were, outlawed by the community. Those who are courageous enough to do this, have to be prepared to meet every kind of mean insult. Is it possible that Congress would foster this tyrannous spirit in the South by abandoning the class of citizens to whom I allude?

AN INDEPENDENT LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT.

PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Condemned—A Reform to be Inaugurated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 10.—A public meeting was held here to-night for the purpose of considering the building of a railroad to compete with the Pennsylvania Road between New-Brunswick and New-York, and to express the popular sentiment in regard to the controlling influence exercised by that corporation over the members of the Senate and Legislature. A bill for the proposed new line has been brought before the Senate, but has been referred to the Committee on Corporations, and inasmuch as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have introduced a measure for the extension of their millstone road to Elizabeth and thence to New-York, it is feared that no report will be made by the committee in favor of a charter to the new company.

The hall of meeting was densely crowded, all the influential and prominent real estate owners of the district being present. Speeches were delivered pertinent to the occasion, and resolutions adopted setting forth the necessity of improved railroad communication with New-York, in view of the bad accommodation furnished by the present road, and calling upon the citizens throughout the State to hold a convention at an early date in Trenton, to declare against the present monopoly, and to secure the election of Senators and Representatives who are opposed to the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which now controls legislation.

A committee of nine was appointed to carry out these resolutions.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Special Committee of the House, of which Mr. Wilson is chairman, to inquire into the indebtedness due the Government by the Union Pacific Railroad, and why it is not paid, held a special session this evening and examined Judge C. T. Sherman, of Ohio. He testified that he was a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad from the Summer of 1864 till the Summer of 1867. When the Government directors first met with the Union Pacific Board in New-York, in 1864, they objected to the Hoxie contract. The Executive Committee did extend the contract for 147 miles without reporting to the Board, and the Government Directors, when they ascertained the fact, protested, on the ground of the extravagant price agreed upon. It was understood that Dr. Durant furnished the money to build the road some distance out of Omaha out of his own private means, and then the Credit Mobilier made its appearance. But, how it appeared, or when, was kept concealed from the Government Directors as much as could be. The Government directors knew the road was carried on with remarkable energy by Durant. Witness thought the prices allowed under the Ames contract were double what they should have been. At one-half of that price, contractors could have made a fair profit. He thought contractors might have been found who would have built the road at a much less price than Mr. Ames. It might not have been possible for any contractor to have built the road as Dr. Durant did, with his remarkable energy. He could drive men better than any one witness ever saw. Had no knowledge of any money ever being paid a Government officer or member of Congress to secure influence. The Government directors objected to the Boomer and Hoxie contracts. The Hoxie contract was the only one entered into while witness held the position of Government director. The manner in which the road was constructed under the Hoxie contract was satisfactory. Witness thought a profit of 100 per cent. on the actual cost of the road would not have been too much to the contractors. Had not the Credit Mobilier been formed and taken hold of the road, the work would have been stopped in sixty days. If the Credit Mobilier expended $30,000,000 and made $15,000,000 profit they made no more than a fair profit. If the road had failed then and lost Dr. Durant (for he was the life and soul of the road,) it would probably have been a failure to-day. The road was commenced when the war was in existence, and when Government bonds and all kinds of securities were of uncertain value. There was no way of getting supplies except by the Missouri River, hence large profits had to be given. After the close of the war, and when things became settled $90,000 per mile under the Ames contract was entirely too much. Did not think $41,000,000 an extravagant price for building the road. He thought there was no danger from Indian hostilities after 1865. Secretary Browning told the Government directors that the Government wanted the road built, and would be satisfied with the investment made, provided it was not called upon for more. Leading members of Congress expressed the same views as Mr. Browning. In the Spring of 1865 books of subscription were opened in every State in the Union, and the matter was extensively advertised, but not a dollar subscribed.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Select Committee of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The select committee of which Mr. Morrill, of Maine, is chairman, appointed to consider the evidence taken by the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee, affecting certain Senators, met this morning. All the members of the committee were present, but nothing was done for the reason that no complete copies of the testimony had been furnished the committee of the House. Copies are expected to be placed in the hands of every member to-day or to-morrow, and it is probable that several days will be occupied in examining the evidence submitted for their consideration before a further plan of action is determined. The committee will to-day ask leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

The Poland Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Oakes Ames has returned, and will appear before Judge Poland's committee to-morrow with his memorandum book.

The Alleged Hopes of the Dead Emperor.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: "I may here mention a statement, which reaches me on authority which I cannot question, respecting some of the affairs of the late Emperor. The circumstances seem to indicate that within a short time of the present date, we should, had the Emperor survived, have seen a very important move on the Imperialist chess-board. I am given to understand that two months before his death the Emperor contracted a loan for more than £200,000, a large proportion of which was subscribed by Americans in London. Part of the money was paid over to the Emperor, and a portion which he thus received found its way into France. Since his death the balance has been returned to the original subscribers. Two circumstances in connection with this loan are worth bearing in mind, viz., that five or six weeks before he died, the Emperor was visited by an ex-Minister of the Empire, and one of his most influential supporters. In bidding the gentleman farewell, the Emperor is reported to have used the following words: 'I pray you return in two months, for in two months I shall be either dead, or something.' It is also stated that when the late Emperor placed himself in the hands of his medical men to undergo the operation which the advice of the London physicians suggested, he stated to them that he was quite prepared to submit himself to them, but that whatever they did must be done quickly, for circumstances allowed of no delay."

THE SEVENTH'S ARMORY.

A Card from Col. Clark.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your columns, unfavorable to a project in which every officer and member of this regiment is deeply interested, suggests this communication.

The movement in favor of an armory for this regiment in Reservoir-square has the united support not only of its present members but of the many thousand business men of this City, who, during the past fifty years, have served in its ranks. The petitions for this object have also been signed by thousands of the largest tax-payers in the City, and the enthusiastic favor with which the measure has been received by leading and influential men of every profession and business pursuit is as remarkable as it is gratifying.

The important fact in the case is simply this: That a new armory in a central location is positively necessary to secure the continued efficiency and prosperity of this regiment. A very large majority of the members of the regiment reside between Thirtieth-street and the Harlem River, and the centre of the population which it represents is constantly moving northward. To attend weekly drills at a place so distant from their residences as Tompkins Market is extremely burdensome. For the same reason it is almost impossible to obtain new members to fill the places of those who are discharged at the expiration of their term of service, and in case of riot or disorder it is difficult to assemble the regiment promptly at a place so distant from the residences of its officers and members.

The reasons for locating the new armory at Reservoir-square are as follows:

First—It is central, and an armory in that location would be accessible to a large majority of the regiment during the next half century.

Second—Reservoir-square is not large enough to be of any great service as a public park, and is not necessary for that purpose on account of its proximity to Central Park.

Third—The occupation of a small portion of Reservoir-square for this purpose would not injure it as a "breathing place," as only that part actually occupied by the building would be used for military purposes.

Fourth—The value of adjacent property would not be injured by the erection in the centre of Reservoir-square of such a building as is proposed.

Fifth—There is no other property belonging to the City which is properly located or available as a site for an armory for this regiment.

To authorize a lease of the ground in the desired location, to be occupied for an armory, an act of the Legislature is believed to be necessary. But the act proposed leaves with the Board of Supervisors the subject of appropriation for armory, as well as the entire control of plans for building. That board has the confidence of the tax-payers, as well as of this regiment, and in leaving the whole subject of expenditure to the wisdom and discretion of the Board of Supervisors, it is believed that this regiment will receive all assistance that may be necessary, and that nothing will be done in the matter prejudicial to the public interests. The officers and members of this regiment have not deemed it expedient to ask the Board of Supervisors to purchase or lease lands in the upper part of the City, sufficient in extent for an armory with drill-rooms on the ground floor, but have believed it to be the interest of all concerned to ask for a lease of a small part of Reservoir-square, now the property of the City.

The erection of an armory in this square would leave vacant the Tompkins Market Armory, which would afford ample and excellent accommodation for any regiment whose members reside below Twentieth-street. The rental of one armory would thus be saved to the City, and no additional expense would be incurred by the transfer of the Seventh Regiment to a location convenient to its members, and necessary to its prosperity and existence.

It is earnestly desired by every officer and member of this regiment that every newspaper in this City should publish the memorial to the Legislature upon this subject, as well as any bill which the Committee of the Assembly may favorably report. The greater the publicity, the more certain is this measure to secure public approval and consequent success. The valuable services of this regiment on many occasions during the past half century in preserving the public peace and protecting the lives and property of the citizens, have always been appreciated, and it is confidently believed that the people of New-York will not allow this regiment to languish or to die for the want of a suitable armory in a central location. Nor will the public forget that the regiment has been mainly self-supporting; that its rooms at Tompkins Market have been fitted up at the expense of its members to the extent of nearly $100,000, and that its members voluntarily give their time and many thousands of dollars annually to maintain a military organization which is a reliable and valuable aid to the civil authorities, and which is generally conceded to be an honor to the Metropolis of the country. To maintain the efficiency and reputation of the Seventh Regiment in the future is the object of those who petition for a new armory at Reservoir-square. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

EMMONS CLARK,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and Chairman General Committee on New Armory.

Protest Against the Passage of the Bill Now Before the Legislature.

A meeting of the owners and occupants of property surrounding and adjacent to Reservoir Park was held, last evening, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, to take action for defeating the bill now before the Legislature, which provides for the building of an armory on the park for the Seventh Regiment. Mr. Robert H. Corbett presided, with Mr. John C. Dimmick as Secretary. Dr. Lucius S. Comstock explained the object of the bill, and presented to the meeting a protest which contained the signatures of about 500 property-holders. Messrs. John C. Dimmick, Dr. L. S. Comstock, and B. J. Hart were then appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the subject, and reported as follows:

Whereas, It is represented to this meeting that efforts are being made at Albany to procure a law authorizing the building of an armory on Reservoir Park at an unlimited expense to be paid by the City Treasury; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to go to Albany and oppose such project for the following reasons:

1. The value of the land which it is designed to use for this purpose is over a million of dollars, and the cost of the building might be several millions. Is the City, in its present or prospective financial condition, prepared to add such sums to its indebtedness for the tax-payers to liquidate?

2. Such a law would be unconstitutional and void, or lead to endless litigation at the expense of the City, as Reservoir Park was established and laid out by the City, and became a part of the contract, sales of the surrounding lots which were owned and sold by the City to individuals, and therefore cannot be destroyed or used for other than its present purposes, without the consent of the surrounding property-owners.

3. It is now in use as a park for all citizens, and especially for large schools and children in the vicinity, who have no other place for recreation, and is so indispensable as a sanitary feature that it should never be disturbed, even if the City had the power to do so. It has been relaid and beautified within the past year at a cost of over $100,000.

Therefore, this meeting recommends that the committee explain to the projectors of this scheme the objection to their course, and expostulate with them on the injustice of their application and ask them to withdraw it; having confidence, from the high character of this regiment and the honor of its officers, that they will assent to such recommendation, and not impair their present good name by persisting in so unjust an attempt. Should the committee not succeed in such interviews, they are instructed to oppose any such project before any committee having it in charge before the Legislature, and if unsuccessful in such opposition, to ask for the Governor's veto, and thus allow the Supervisors, whose duty it is by law, to furnish the proper accommodations for this worthy regiment.

The report of the committee was adopted, and, on motion of Dr. Comstock, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of ten to go to Albany and to present the protest, resolutions, &c., and to take measures to prevent the passage of the bill.

The following committee was announced: Dr. Lucien S. Comstock, B. L. Harsell, B. J. Hart, L. C. Moore, J. W. Andrews, John Kavanagh, P. H. Vernon, John C. Dimmick, and Mr. Corbett.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The Seventh Regiment Veterans.

An adjourned meeting of the veterans of the Seventh Regiment, for the purpose of electing officers and adopting a uniform, was held last evening at the armory of the Seventh Regiment. The following officers were elected:

Colonel, Washington R. Vermilye; Lieutenant-Colonel, Marshall Lefferts; Major, Jackson S. Schultz; Adjutant, Charles B. Bostwick; Captains, Henry C. Shumway, Wm. H. Riblet, Wm. A. Pond, James Price, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Abraham Denike, Wm. A. Spraght, and Charles A. Easton; Lieutenants, George Tuthill, James M. Macgregor, Edward Barnard, Henry Everdell, John P. Schermerhorn, Thomas Lord, Jr., Peter J. Bogert, and H. D. Van Ostrand.

The uniform is similar to that now worn by the regiment, but more richly ornamented. The cap resembles that worn by the regiment in 1812.

The Republican General Committee—Election of Officers.

The Republican General Committee met last evening at No. 966 Broadway, with Hugh Gardner in the chair. After the roll had been called, the Committee on Contested Seats presented their report, which recommended the list of delegates headed by John Robinson, to be the one properly entitled to represent the First District; that headed by Thos. F. Geary to represent the Third District, and that headed by Robert Moore to represent the Sixth District. On this last mentioned district some debate arose, Col. Spencer moving that the question of contest should be recommitted to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Gardner, Leask, and Lawson; but this motion meeting with great opposition, was finally withdrawn, and the committee's recommendation adopted. The list headed by Chester H. Southworth was adopted as representing the Twelfth District, and that headed by Joseph C. Pickney was adopted for the Fourteenth District. On the Fifteenth District, both majority and minority reports were presented, that of the majority recommending the ordering of a new election, while the minority report of John D. Lawson, the chairman, after reciting the history of the "split" in the district organization of last Fall, recommended the list headed by Henry D. Lapaugh as the one properly entitled to seats in the General Committee. A very lengthy and at one time angry debate ensued, but finally resulted in the adoption of the minority report, giving Mr. Lapaugh and his companions seats in the committee. Both the lists from the Nineteenth District were thrown out, and a new election ordered under the direction of the Committee on Contested Seats. The same committee was authorized to investigate and report upon all cases where the provisions of the Constitution were not carried out in the district associations, and to suggest proper remedies for the correction of existing irregularities. The committee's report as a whole was then adopted as amended.

The General Committee then proceeded to elect permanent officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

Hugh Gardner, President; John D. Lawson, First Vice-President; William Lambier, Second Vice-President; George W. Lyon, First Secretary; Douglas Campbell, Second Secretary; Hon. Thomas Murphy, Treasurer, and James G. Armstrong, Sergeant-at-arms.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Assembly District and Mayor Havemeyer.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Demilt Hall, Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Mr. William H. Anthon, President, occupied the chair. The regular business was transacted, after which Mr. Michael Creagan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association have read with indignation the remarks of Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of New-York, in which he accuses the leaders of the Republican Party of "gambling all night to cheat each other, and intriguing all day to cheat the public," and that remarks so unjust, so undiscriminating, and so ungentlemanly in their character, can only emanate from thwarted self-will, wounded vanity, and a bitter partisan spirit.

Resolved, That while it is true that the Republican Party nominated Mr. Havemeyer with a full knowledge that he was a Democrat, and without requiring that he should renounce his Democratic faith, it was nevertheless understood that there would be a large Republican majority in the State Legislature, pledged to the principles of municipal reform, with whom it was expected that he would act in unison, certainly not in a spirit of animosity.

Resolved, That as we understand the existing grounds of difference between the Republican reform majority in the State Legislature and Mr. Havemeyer, they consist in this: That the one proposes that the Mayor shall nominate, and the Board of Aldermen appoint, while the other insists that the Mayor shall be the sole appointing power, and that we regard the first as the correct principle, and the other as entirely opposed to the spirit of our institutions.

Resolved, That while we believe Mr. Havemeyer to be a citizen of eminent respectability and tried integrity, yet, judging from the past, his successors in the mayoralty may be persons of a very different character, and that we deem it imprudent and indiscreet to confide powers so extensive as those which Mr. Havemeyer claims to any one individual.

Resolved, That we fear that the great course of reform is seriously imperiled by the action of Mr. Havemeyer, that we trust he will withdraw his offensive and ill-timed remarks, and believe that such withdrawal will be met in a kind and proper spirit, and that all impediments will thus be removed from the discussion and adoption of measures which the public good imperatively requires.

Mr. Joseph B. Varnum then delivered the third lecture of the season, his subject being "State Legislation." In the course of his remarks he referred to the different periods of legislation, to the charters granted to Fulton and Livingstone, the first appearance of steamboats on the Hudson, and to the history of State affairs generally, the lecture being interspersed with amusing anecdotes; the whole being much appreciated and applauded by a large audience.

An Example to Hotel Keepers.

J. E. Kingsley & Co., proprietors of the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, have recently introduced new arrangements in the management of the house, for the purpose of preventing danger and damage by fire. There has been placed in the office, on the first floor, a large electro-magnetic watchman's clock, which is intended to detect delinquents. This clock has connected with it wires which reach to every point where it is the duty of the watchmen to visit. At every station the watchman turns a key, which causes the electric current to pass and do its work upon the magnet at the clock. As each key is turned a pencil records the fact on a paper dial, and thus is recorded the watchman's passage from station to station. The watchman visits each of the stations every five minutes, and if he does not, the clock tells the story of his neglect. If there should be any indication or suspicion of fire, word is communicated through a speaking-tube to the office, when a bell notifies the chief fireman and his assistants, who sleep in the hotel at night. If the fire should be one that cannot be easily extinguished by the firemen, the engineer is notified by ringing a bell four times; this indicates "be ready." If the sections of fire-hose are to be used, the sounding of the bell once starts the pumps; two taps mean to work faster, and three taps, stop. On every corridor and platform and stairway are placed long lines of linen hose, which can be easily managed by one man and carried to any part of the house, and there are also large numbers of buckets always full of water. Along the stairway leading to the attic, where the servants sleep, sections of hose are always stretched, and in case of fire here, or in any other portion of the building, all that is needed is for the watchman, or any other person in the house, to give the alarm to the engineer, according to the painted signs, and turn the water on. There are three pipes in the building, which connect with two double Worthington duplex engines in the basement, and which have an outlet upon the roof of the hotel, so that in case of fire in adjoining property, 500 gallons of water per minute can be thrown upon the burning buildings. There are three stations on the top of the building—one on the Chestnut-street front, one on Sansom-street, and the other in the centre, so that a fire on the opposite sides of these streets or adjoining can be immediately reached, either with one or other of three streams. With such a combination of apparatus, combined with powerful engines, and the constant presence and attention of four watchmen, it would seem that a destructive fire in the Continental is one of the impossible things.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Supervisor Vance in the chair. A number of communications from commanding officers of National Guard regiments and brigades, asking for the assignment of their respective commands to certain armory buildings, were received and referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms. A resolution to pay certain cleaners for work done in the month of January was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

The Committee on County Offices reported that the present system of heating the new County Court-house is very costly and most dangerous. The men now employed are compelled to work at unseasonable hours, and any carelessness or neglect on their part would result disastrously. It was, therefore, recommended that additional firemen be employed. For similar reasons it was recommended to increase the force of cleaners in the other County buildings. Under a suspension of the rules, the report was received and adopted.

The Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred—Action on the New Charter.

The Committee of One Hundred met, last evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Franklin B. Woodruff, Esq., presiding. The business of the meeting was to consider the report of the Committee on Legislation. Mr. Eschwege, the Chairman of this committee, submitted a draft of a new charter. On motion, the document was referred back to the subcommittee, to be by them forwarded to Albany for the Legislature to act upon. They were also authorized to make such alterations as might be found necessary to insure its passage. A bill was also read providing for the abolishing of the Board of Supervisors, and for the consolidation of the county towns with the City of Brooklyn, and providing for the organization of a new Board of Aldermen with Supervisors' powers, to be presided over by the Mayor. This bill was also referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Wit, Irony, and Humor—Lecture by Rev. John Weiss.

Rev. John Weiss lectured at Robinson Hall last evening on "Wit, Irony, and Humor," before a large audience. The spirit of the lecture throughout was the definition and distinction between the three modes of expression, wit being classified as the indiscriminate emotion of a bright imagination, careless as to where it struck; irony as a milder form of cynicism, the possessor of which relished his ability to displease or vex, without fear of being similarly visited in return, and humor as the peculiarly happy sense of expression bordering on drollery, finding enjoyment in the most serious situations, and maintaining even temper on all occasions. The lecturer read several passages from Shakespeare, manifesting the latter's keen appreciation of these distinctions, citing as instances of unalloyed irony the manner and language of *Hamlet*, and of *Jaques* in "As You Like It." Similar creations of the same writer, representing wit and humor as distinct and separate characteristics, were cited, and the lecturer then read passages from Thackeray and other modern authors introducing characters embodying an admixture of the three emotions, which, he contended, were rarely found in the same individual. The lecturer, himself an example of good humor, succeeded in keeping up the interest of the audience to the end, and was frequently applauded.

Meeting of the New-York Sportsman's Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sportsman's Club, was held last evening at the residence of Dr. J. W. Gautier, No. 32 Fifth-avenue, Royal Phelps, Esq., presiding. Several communications from societies and individual gentlemen in the north and northwestern portions of the State, who are anxious to advance the interests of the organization, were read. The question of attempting to get the Legislature to restore the Game laws of 1871, which were annulled by the action of the Legislature of 1872, was then brought up, and after some discussion a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to that body. Counsel reported that the suits against Messrs. Chapell and Stover and Middleton and Carman for having trout in their possession out of season had been commenced. The Chairman stated that early in the year he received information that Mr. James H. Laird, of No. 252 Sixth-avenue, had in his possession some frozen trout. On receipt of the communication, he went to the store, accompanied by two of his servants, and found there forty frozen Long Island trout. Mr. Laird seemed to be ignorant that he was liable to a penalty. He, Mr. Laird, informed Mr. Phelps that he bought the fish of Messrs. Chapell & Stover, and that he had sold some of the same kind to various persons.

It was unanimously resolved that the suits should be vigorously pushed. After the election of several new members, the meeting adjourned.

The City and County Finances.

The Chamberlain, yesterday, issued the following statement of the funds in his hands to the credit of the City and County. The statement also shows the receipts and expenditures during the eight days from Jan. 31 to Feb. 8, 1873:

Balance in the City treasury Jan. 31, $3,557,624 99; receipts to Feb. 8, $2,039,658 58; payments same time, eight days, $2,166,929; balance in bank Feb. 8, $3,430,354 57.

Sinking fund, redemption, balance Jan. 31, $332,616 03; receipts to Feb. 8, $140,088 07; payments same time, $213,900; balance in bank Feb. 8, $258,804 10.

Sinking fund, interest, balance Jan. 31, $514,322; receipts to Feb. 8, $32,691 84; payments same time, $147,354 48; balance in bank Feb. 8, $399,659 36.

Board of Apportionment, balance, Jan. 31, $61,580 67; receipts to Feb. 8, $1,080; payments same time, $1,296; balance in bank Feb. 8, $61,364 67.

County Treasury, balance, Jan. 31, $2,053,548 53; receipts to Feb. 8, $287,525 50; payments same time, $112,505 73; balance in bank Feb. 8, $2,228,568 30.

Total balance in bank Jan. 31, $6,519,692 22; total receipts to Feb. 8, $2,501,043 99; total payments same time, eight days, $2,641,985 21; total balance in depository banks on Feb. 8, 1873, $6,378,751.

The Burning of the John Potter—Important Commercial Litigation.

For six days past, the second of a series of suits for large amounts, brought by Messrs. Marsh and Wallis, as counsel, against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, for the value of cotton stored on the piers of the company, and destroyed by the fire which originated on board the company's steamer John Potter, in 1864, while lying at the dock, has been on trial, before Judge Loew and a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas. The present suit was brought on behalf of Marcus P. Woodruff and others, and claimed to recover $40,000, as the value of a portion of the cotton destroyed through the negligence, it was alleged, of the defendants.

Messrs. Theodore Cuyler and Charles F. Sanford appeared on behalf of the company, and Messrs. Luther R. Marsh and W. F. Shepard on behalf of plaintiff.

Testimony having been presented on each side, Judge Loew, in his charge to the jury, submitted to them the two following propositions:

Was any agreement assented to by the parties exempting the carrier from risk of fire?

Was the loss of the cotton in question by fire occasioned by reason of the want of due care on the part of the defendants?

To the first proposition they answered "No;" to the second, "Yes," and gave plaintiff a verdict for $44,499 01.

The Fire-Engine Explosion of '69.

In the Supreme Court, Part II., before Judge Barrett and a jury, a suit is now on trial wherein Stephen B. Woolridge asks to recover damages from the City to the extent of $25,000 for injuries sustained by the explosion of a fire-engine. This is but one of several suits now on the calendars of the courts to recover damages for injuries resulting from the same cause. The explosion, it will be remembered, was of one of the engines of the Fire Department of the City, and occurred in 1869, in the Bowery, near Canal-street, while the engine was in operation for the purpose of extinguishing a fire, causing serious injuries to the engineer, several firemen, and private citizens, including among the last the plaintiff in this suit. It is claimed on behalf of plaintiff that the City is liable by reason of negligence in permitting the use of the engine, it having at the time a defective boiler.

The defense is a general denial.

Highway Robbery in Brooklyn.

At about 9½ o'clock last night Mr. John Flower, residing at No. 172 Nevins-street, Brooklyn, was assaulted by four ruffians, within a short distance of his house, knocked down, and robbed of $11. His assailants escaped. Mr. Flower was picked up in an almost insensible condition and conveyed to his residence, where he was attended by Dr. Tucker. He is said to be very dangerously injured.

Fire in South-street.

The premises No. 363 South-street took fire last evening. Stringham & Carpenter's store, containing canvas, rope, and other ship's requisites, was damaged $7,000; insured in the North River Company for $4,000 and in the Rutgers Company for $1,500. Darling's boat-building shop, on second floor, was damaged $1,000; insured in Sterling Company for $500. Damage to building $500, not insured.

The Ocean National Bank.

Adrian H. Muller sold, yesterday, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Theodore Davis, receiver of the Ocean National Bank, $58,000 of the first mortgage bonds and $51,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Portage Lake Canal Company. The first mortgage bonds brought but ten per cent. of their face value, and the second mortgage bonds five per cent.

Not Greasy or Sticky,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
A perfect hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—The City of Havana, Alexandre's line, (office No. 33 Broadway,) will sail on Thursday, Feb. 13, and take passengers for the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs, Hoarseness, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BATES—BARNES.—In Chicago, the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Wm. H. Ovington, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, JEROME E. BATES, of New-York City, and LIZZIE W. BARNES, daughter of Woodruff L. Barnes, of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

KELLY—DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, at Christ Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter and Dr. H. M. Thompson, STEPHEN KELLY, of New-York, to JULIA, daughter of G. M. Davis, of Natchez, Miss. No cards.

SHAILER—SHALER.—Jan. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas [illegible], D. D., WILLIAM G. SHAILER to MARY, daughter of Gen. Alexander Shaler, all of New-York City.

TURNBULL—JENKINS.—Feb. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Hastings, D. D., GEORGE R. TURNBULL to CLARA, daughter of Edward O. Jenkins, all of New-York City.

DIED.

ANNER.—Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873, ELVIRA THERESA, wife of William S. Anner, Jr., and eldest daughter of J. Marsden Smith, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 149 East 126th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BAGIOLI-SICKLES.—On Feb. 3, 1867, Mrs. TERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES, and on Feb. 11, 1871, Prof. ANTONIO BAGIOLI.

A solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of their souls, at St. Joseph's Church, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

BORROWE.—At Seabright, N. J., Feb. 9, inst., J. HALLETT BORROWE, M. D., in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 1½ P. M.

BLANCHARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, at her late residence, No. 427 Pacific-st., ELIZA ANN BLANCHARD, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First-place M. E. Church, corner First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

BISSELL.—At Norwalk, Sunday, the 9th inst., FANNIE HAVENS, only daughter of E. C. and E. H. Bissell, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday at 2½ o'clock. Passengers by the 12¼ train from New-York connect with the 2 o'clock train on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad.

CORNISH.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 9, JOHN CORNISH, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Carmel, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the Harlem train, which leaves New-York at 10:40 A. M., at Brewster's.

CONGER.—At Bloomington, Ill., on Thursday, Feb. 6, after a short illness, DAVID CONGER, of Prairie du Sac, Wis., formerly of this City.

CONANT.—EUGENE S. CONANT, aged 47, after a short illness, at the house of C. B. Conant, No. [illegible] Stuyvesant-st.

Remains taken to Brandon, Vt., for interment.

DUNHAM.—After a brief illness, at his residence in East Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., on Feb. 9, JOHN B. DUNHAM, in his 74th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, corner of [illegible] and Lafayette-place, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

DE PEYSTER.—On Monday evening, Feb. 10, EMILY MARIA, wife of James de Peyster, and daughter of the late Peter W. Livingston.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PERRY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 9, LUCIUS S. PERRY, in the 27th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, by the 12¼ train. Funeral on arrival of the train.

HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARY A. HIGGINS, relict of Wm. E. Higgins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] Clermont-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M.

HILL.—On Monday, Feb. 10, JANE DENNY HILL, widow of the late James Hill, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Wm. O. Labagh, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 349 West 25th-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., on the following morning for interment.

MANN.—On the 9th February, at his late residence, No. 141 West 20th-st., Col. JOSIAH MANN, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACKENZIE.—On Saturday morning last, ELIZABETH, widow of the late John Mackenzie, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Pitt-st., corner of Grand-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

SACKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 9, of diphtheria, SARAH SHELDON, youngest child of George H. and Sarah S. Sackett.

Services will be held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 227 Clermont-av.

SOUTTER.—In Paris, on Sunday, 9th inst., JAMES T. SOUTTER, of this City, in the 62d year of his age.

SHEPHERD.—At Shrewsbury, N. Y., Feb. 7, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHEPHERD, in the 86th year of her age.

TITSWORTH.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, at [illegible] Town, JOHN TITSWORTH, M. D., aged 79 years, 9 months and 11 days.

WEBSTER.—Killed by an accident on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad Feb. 4, CHARLOTTE L., wife of Adjutant George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Rev. Richard Cox, of New-York City. Also, at the same time, CHARLOTTE BELDEN, daughter of Adjutant George O. and Charlotte L. Webster, aged 11 months and 18 days.

The remains were interred in Little Rock, Ark.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, 1873, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. WOOD, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILCOX.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, THOMAS L. WILCOX, at his residence, No. 15 Sidney-place.

Funeral services at the house, at 9½ o'clock A. M., Tuesday, 11th inst., after which the remains will be removed to Norwalk, Conn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WOLFE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday night, 8th inst., JOSEPHINE V. WASHBURN, wife of Hudson G. Wolfe.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 41 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WEED.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1873, after a short illness, LUCINDA, wife of Harvey Weed, formerly of this City, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains per Hudson River Railroad leave at 8 A. M. and 10½ A. M., returning, leave Fishkill at 3:28 P. M., and 5:01 P. M., per Erie Railway at 9 A. M., from Chambers-st., returning at 4:45 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT HOUSE WITHOUT THE SHADOW?

A shadow came one day,
With cat-like tread it walked
Into our house to stay,
Through every room it stalked.

We dreamed no danger nigh,
It looked so innocent;
While weeks and months flew by,
It showed no bad intent.

A change came o'er the scene,
My children seemed to pine;
Myself and husband lean,
We sent for Dr. Cline.

He said, "'Twas only cold
We suffered in the head;"
The shadow grew more bold,
Turned skeleton instead.

Its skinny hand now came
Upon my throat and head;
Wildly I asked his name,
"Catarrh," he quickly said.

"Millions my shadow feel,
I undermine their health
With Colds; Catarrh, I seal,
'Tis done as if by stealth."

Three-fourths of the people have catarrh. Not ten in one hundred know it. It ends in consumption and bronchial affection. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR cures catarrh. Written guarantees given at No. 181 Chatham-square, New-York. Free advice and free test. Catarrh Annihilator, pint bottles, $1. Sold everywhere. Also, Pain Paint, $1 50 per pint, double strength.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

D. P. FACKLER, CONSULTING ACTUARY and AUDITOR, particularly experienced in examinations of life companies, and able to make an independent audit. 238 Broadway, Rooms 4 and 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Head-quarters, No. 191 Chatham-st.
DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock.
W. S. PINCKNEY, President.
By order.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Head-quarters, No. 2,312 3d-av.
WILLIAM HAW, JR., President.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No real estate auction was held at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Feb. 10, the legal sale announced in charge of Joseph McGuire, of tenement property on Delancey-street, west of Pitt-street, being adjourned until the 18th inst.

In our list of sales for the week, published yesterday, we neglected to notice an important auction to take place on Thursday next at the Exchange, Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, at which a large variety of choice improved and unimproved Brooklyn real estate will be offered, viz.: Twenty houses and a number of lots, situated as follows: No. 147 Henry-street, near Pierrepont-street and Henry Ward Beecher's Church, a very desirable house; No. 84 Henry-street, near Fulton-street, desirable dwelling; No. 73 Orange-street, almost adjoining Mr. Beecher's Church, two-story house with large lots; Nos. 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, and 608 Vanderbilt-avenue, corner St. Mark's-avenue, an entire row of fine stores; No. 290 Marcy-avenue, dwelling-house and store; Nos. 85 and 104 Hopkins-street, two dwelling-houses. Also, several small cottages on Eighteenth and Twentieth streets. Also, five choice lots on Greene-avenue, south side, 550 feet east of Nostrand-avenue; five lots on Seventeenth-street, south side, 400 feet east of Tenth-avenue. This proposed sale, together with that to be held to-day by Mr. Johnson, if successful, should have a tendency to cause increased inquiry for Brooklyn property, and to promote activity in this respect.

At private contract, Goodenough & Weber, No. 111 Broadway, (basement, room A,) report having recently sold the four-story brown-stone front house and lot on the north-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street for $53,315. Also a three-story brick house and lot, situate on the south side of West Fifty-first-street, 225 feet west of Eleventh avenue, with two lots in rear fronting on Fiftieth-street, sold together for $27,000. Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, also reports having sold at private sale five full lots on the south side of East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 270 feet west of Third-avenue, for $18,000.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

For to-day a number of sales are projected, most of the same being of interest, as will be seen from the list of those to occur, as follows:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., executor's sale, by order of John Gedney, Esq., executor of the estate of Robert Parker, deceased, of the premises known as Nos. 405 and 407 Grand-street, south-west corner of Clinton-street, embracing two lots, together forming a plot in size 48.10 by 60, with buildings thereon consisting of two three-story brick, one two-story brick, one three-story brick front, and one three-story frame house. Also, public auction sale, the following realty: One lot, 23.3 by 100, with three-story brick store covering same, on the east side of First-avenue, 75 feet north of Thirty-fourth-street; three lots, each 25 by 75, with four corrugated iron stores thereon, on the north side of East Thirty-[illegible]-street, 75 feet east of First-avenue; one building lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of East One Hundred and Tenth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 60 feet east of Madison-avenue, with frame cottages thereon; and three lots, each 25 by 99.11, with two-and-a-half-story frame house and a stable thereon, situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 70 feet east of Madison-avenue. Also, public auction sale of the leasehold property No. 245 Washington-street, east side, between Robinson and Murray streets, comprising a four-story brick building, with lease of lot in size 21 by 75; lease from the Rhinelander estate, term nine years from May 1, 1873; ground rent, $700 per annum, with taxes and assessments.

By Wm. Kennelly, administrator's sale, by order of Surrogate, under the direction of Jeremiah Kennedy, administrator, of the unexpired terms of two leases of property on the south-west corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, embracing two lots, with four two-story and basement brick buildings thereon, corner lot in size 24.5 by 81.10 by 87.4 by 26.11, street lot in rear 25 by ¼ block.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order Supreme Court, John N. Lewis, Esq., referee, of a five-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 1,[illegible] Third-avenue, west side, 76.8 feet north of Seventy-eighth-street, lot in size 25.6 by 100, house 75 feet deep. Also, foreclosure sale under similar order, John Pyne, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Twenty-first-street, north side, 225.4 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lot in size 19 3 by 83.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, G. Putnam Smith, Esq., referee, of two houses and lots on East One Hundred and [illegible]-street, north side, 85 feet west of Third-avenue, lots in size each 17.6 by 50.11.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of 100 eligibly located lots situate on leading streets and avenues in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn, near Lafayette Congregational and St. Paul's Episcopal Churches, adjacent to and surrounded by first-class improvements, within ten minutes' walk and seven minutes' car ride of four ferries; streets graded, paved, and sewered, with gas and water pipes laid. The terms of sale are liberal, and the auction is, therefore, one of importance, as tending to show the value placed by the public upon really desirable Brooklyn real estate.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 8.

Orchard-st., w. s., 48.8 ft. s. of Canal-st., 24.4 x 100.3	$26,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., No. 530, 425 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x [illegible]; 80th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2x25x[illegible]; 80th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x87.3x25x84	27,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.4	5,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25.2x102.2	18,500
[illegible]-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11	32,000
[illegible]th-st., s. w. corner of New-av., between 8th and 9th avs., 50x100.11; 120th-st., s. w. corner of New-av., between 8th and 9th avs., 50x100.11	14,500
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 123d-st., 25.5x100	12,150
2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x63	500
7th-av., s. e. corner of 131st-st., 99.11x225	46,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 23d-st., 22x85	53,320

LEASES.

Barclay-st., No. 60, 3 years, per year	$5,000
Rivington-st., No. 125, 5½ years, per year	2,500
17th-st., No. 23 East, 10 years, 5 years, per year $3,000, 5 years, per year	4,000
[illegible]-st., No. 25 West, 5 2-12 years, per year	1,900
[illegible]-st., s. w. corner of 3d-av., first floor and basement, 4 5-6 years, per year	1,100
6th-av., No. 289, 5 years, per year	2,250
7th-av., n. w. corner 52d-st., 10 years, per year	4,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS, BUSINESS PROPERTY, AND VACANT LOTS.

FOR SALE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
NO. 24 3D-AV., (BIBLE-HOUSE.)

BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS, SINGLY OR IN PLOTS, For sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK BOULEVARD. Fifth and Madison avenue lots; several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, also on the streets adjacent, for sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, Mercer, Greene, Wooster sts., South 5th-av., Thompson, Spring, Prince sts., and other desirable locations; among the list will be found several desirable corners and large parcels. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AS AN INVESTMENT—The four-story high-stoop brick house No. 27 Clinton-place, 25x50x[illegible], block; leasehold; ground rent $200 per annum, with usual covenants; will be sold at a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 49TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., first-class four-story Dorchester stone house, finished in the most superior manner. For particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The handsome three-story residence No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn; thirty-four feet wide (double;) desirable in all respects; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house on President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; excellent location; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot on west side of 5th-av., south of 48th-st., fully and elegantly furnished. For permits and further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar brown-stone house and lot, on West 50th-st., near 5th-av.; in fine order; cheapest house on the block. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, on Madison-av., near 34th-st., full size, and in perfect order; For permit and particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on West 52d-st., near 5th-av., in fine order. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY marble store, in Pearl-st., near Wall-st.; the basement is fitted up for offices. The property will be sold at a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling-house on 53d-st., near 5th-av., in fine order; rose-wood finish on parlor floor. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT FOR ONE to three years, or to lease for twenty-one years, on ground rent, the first-class store No. 401 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.; four-story brick, about 29x10[illegible] feet. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on East 54th-st., near 5th-av., with stable; size, 20x100. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON 5TH and Madison avs., and all up-town streets, for sale at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., CLOSE TO BROADway, a large first-class brown-stone house, with extra-sized lot, on reasonable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—FOR SALE CHEAP, two lots, 120 feet deep, corner St. Nicholas-av. and [illegible]-st.; terms easy. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—Two lots for sale on 125th-st., with one in the rear on 124th-st., just east of 7th-av., Boulevard. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 18TH-ST.—AN extra wide and deep house and stable; lot about [illegible]. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—Near 7th-av., four-story brown-stone.
EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near Broadway, three-story brown-stone.
EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—Between Madison and 5th avs., four-story brown-stone.
WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone.
EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone.
WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., three-story brick.
EAST FORTIETH-STREET—Between Park and Lexington avs., three-story brown-stone.
EAST FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone.
WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story Nova Scotia stone.
EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—Near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone.
WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
EAST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Near 5th-av., elegant four-story brown-stone.
WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
FIFTH-AVENUE—A large and elegant house near 48th-st.
FIFTH-AVENUE—Four-story stone house near 53d-st.
MADISON-AVENUE—Between 30th and 37th-sts., first-class four-story brown stone.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Between 35th and 36th-sts., three-story brown-stone.

Also, many other houses for sale on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avenues, and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; valuable business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards, and other choice situations. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

MADISON-AV. HOUSE FOR SALE. Near and south of Central Park, four-story, brown stone, high stoop, 20x65x95; well built; hard wood on three floors, walls painted, and in complete order; will be sold at a bargain to a prompt buyer. Full particulars of

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FACTORY PROPerty between Lexington and 3d avs.; the buildings consist of three and four stories and basements, 43.8 x100.5 feet; lot, 53x100.5. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements, good order, between 4th and 2d avs., 14th to 60th sts. Prices from $10,000 to $30,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A four-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x50x100, on West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. House in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

A.—NEAR 5TH-AV., MEDIUM, FULL, and extra-size houses; bargains on 39th, 41st, 45th, 49th, 53d, 57th, and 62d sts. V. K. STEVENSON JR., No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 53D ST., AN ELEgant four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

$16,000.—FOR SALE—NO. 38 WEST 4th-st., near Greene, two-story and attic; lot 20x56.8; cash, $5,000. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET OR LEASE.—Building and lot, No. 1 Park-row, corner Ann-st. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

AVENUE A.—FRONT, 201.10x80 FEET, FOR sale at $40,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS, 25x106 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam-road, for sale at $500 and upward. A splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Also a new three-story brick-house, 20x 38x106 feet, with every improvement, at a bargain. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock at office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Brown stone, three stories, new, only $9,000; also two elegant houses, adjoining, in a block, $11,000; consolidation, bridges, and quick transit will soon double values; buy now for investment. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN Heights, three minutes' walk from Wall-street ferry; lot 25x100; brick house; price $16,000; possession 1st May. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 202 Montague st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

LAKE HOUSE AT WHITE LAKE.

This place is situate about 130 miles from New-York on the Erie Railroad, in the township of Bethel, eight miles from Monticello. The drives and walks are beautifully laid out, and hunting and fishing abundant. The hotel is 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The ground is twenty-seven acres, with a frontage on the lake, pasture and meadow. Scenery beautiful in every direction. Orchard and small fruits. Excellent water and never-failing spring. The property and location in every way desirable for a first-class family hotel. House well built, twenty-one rooms; ice-house, filled; bath-house, boat-house and boats, large double barn, cow and woodsheds, &c., &c. Price for the whole, including furniture and equipments, $10,000. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, about two miles long; fine trout-fishing in the streams. Will be rented for one year.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SOUTHERN LANDS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York City or vicinity improved or unimproved property, about 12,000 acres of excellent land, located on the Mobile and Columbia Railroad, and laying in the best counties in the State of Alabama. Price $10 per acre, on easy terms. This land is in sections of one-half, one-quarter, and fractions. Title perfect; no incumbrances on the property, and will be conveyed by full warrantee deed. Price of lands in the immediate vicinity $15 to $20 per acre.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, near the station.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Dutchess County, situate on the Dover Turnpike, one mile from the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, Millbrook Station; forty-eight acres of land, good house with thirteen rooms, water in the kitchen, full supply of out-buildings; also a large number of apple, pear, plum, and cherry-trees, and great variety of small fruit, &c., &c., in bearing condition. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE on the Bay; six acres, beautiful view, stable, coach-house, &c.; plenty of fruit, excellent water, bath and boat-house, sandy beach; ten minutes' walk from Fort Hamilton Ferry; communication by both boats and horse cars; rent low ($1,200 per annum) to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 43 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY important property, with 1,000 feet front on Broadway, containing eighteen acres, with a large, elegant house. This property joins Yonkers, and has a great prospective value.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., NO. 5 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE.—AN ESTATE OF 150 ACRES, in Westchester County, seven miles from Harlem Bridge, containing valuable improvements and possessing great advantages for a present residence, or immediate and most profitable investment. Full particulars and maps of **OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.**

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF MIDLAND RAILroad, New-Jersey, a number of places from two to one hundred acres, improved and unimproved, high mountain land; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes; one hour from New-York; no better investment within fifty miles of the City. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, A BEAUTIFUL country residence; six acres land, abundance of fruit, double house; spring water brought into the house; one mile from Scarboro, and two miles from Sing Sing depot. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

THREE HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Ten to fourteen rooms; five minutes from depot; three trains daily; three hours from New-York. F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMford, and Norwalk for sale. Send price and style of house you are seeking and receive a prompt and reliable reply. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM, eighteen acres; good house, out-buildings, farm implements, stock; would exchange. None but principals need apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City. Price $10,000.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE near Tarrytown, adjoining one of the depots of New Boston Railroad. Inquire of **J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.**

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk to depot; eleven rooms; all the improvements; price, $6,500. Address OWNER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—VALUAble properties for sale, suitable for investment or speculation, by F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

STAMFORD, RIVERSIDE AND GREENwich property, a specialty.—Country seats, village residences, and farms for sale; all prices. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PROPERTY ON 119TH AND 121ST STS., NEW-YORK, AND THIRD-AV. AND SECOND-PLACE, MORRISANIA, BY ORDER OF HUGH FERRIGAN, ASSIGNEE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET—Plot of 100 feet, consisting of four gores, with frame dwelling, north side, 38 feet west of 3d-av.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The two three-story brown-stone houses and lot Nos. 435 and 437 East 121st-st., near 1st-av.; houses, 17.10½ x 42; lot, 100.11.

MORRISANIA.

THIRD-AVENUE, OR BOSTON ROAD—The four-story brick store and dwelling on the east side, 28 feet north of 147th-st., 23.6x62 feet; lot, 28, by average depth of 97 feet.

SECOND-PLACE—Six lots north side, 100 feet west of Grove-st., each 25x100 feet.

Terms at sale.

Book-maps and full particulars can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 245 WASHINGTON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON STREET—The four-story brick building and lease of lot, situate on the easterly side of Washington-st., between Robinson and Murray sts., known as No. 245. The lease is from the Rhinelander Estate, nine years to run from May, 1873. Ground rent $700 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot, 21x75 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER GRAND AND CLINTON STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John Gedney, Esq., executor of Robert Parker, deceased,

GRAND-ST.—The two lots, together with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the south-west corner of Grand and Clinton sts., and known as Nos. 405 and 407 Grand-st.

TO NAIL, IRON, COTTON, WOOLEN, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—The very valuable water-power nail works, rolling mills, machinery, buildings, and workmen's houses, on the Agawam River, at East Wareham, Mass., belonging to the estate of S. T. Tisdale, deceased, will be sold by auction, together or separately, at 1 P. M., on the 27th of February. Water-wheels aggregate over 300 horse-power; water never failing, and clear as crystal. Apply to K. CORNWALLIS, attorney for the estate, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, or to SAMUEL HATCH & CO., auctioneers, Boston.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, AT EXchange Sales-room.

EAST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—A three-story high-stoop white-marble house, No. 323 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—SEVeral valuable lots. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.
EXTRA WIDE STORE.

Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORES TO RENT ON UNION-SQUARE.
—14th-st., south side, extra large $10,000
West side, (Broadway,) corner store, 26x75, and one loft 26x113 15,000
East side, (4th-av.,) elegant iron front building, newly built.

Also on Broadway and 4th-av. sides of the square, dwellings to lease to be altered. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER —A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to **McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.**

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF THE BUILDing over the East River National Bank, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.; 29 by 60 feet each; with handsome entrance on Broadway. Inquire in the Bank.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—To let or lease, together or separately, the four-story and basement 100 feet deep and well-lighted building, No. 85 Mercer-st., near Spring. Inquire of E. KISS, No. 85 Mercer-st.

FIRST-CLASS BANKING-ROOM TO LET—No. 744 Broadway, fitted with desks, counters, &c.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—South-west corner Broadway and Astor-place.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, with renewal, the property north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts., 100x65 feet. Building loan if desired. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, 25 Pine-st.

STABLE—SUITABLE FOR SIX HORSES, and house if desired, at No. 556 Broome-st. Inquire at No. 232 West 17th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, large first-class house, suitable for boarding-house, near 33d-st. and 5th-av. Rent $450 per month. BARNES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway, near 34th-st.

GENEVA, N. Y.—TO RENT FURNISHED, the house No. 202 Main-st., with the grounds attached; the house commodious, the location desirable. For particulars, apply to FRED. W. PRINCE, Seneca-st., Geneva, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL DWELLing-houses with modern improvements, furnished and unfurnished, between 2d and 6th avs. and 9th to 15th sts. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE for a term of years, dock and bulkhead on North River, south of Canal-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF $15,000 WORTH OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE AT NO. 18 JOHN-ST., EVERY DAY AT 10½ A. M., TILL ALL IS SOLD.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.

TO THE TRADE.—Closing-out sale of metal and other goods; also one safe, four desks, six show-cases, counters, shelves, &c., &c.

The fixtures will be positively offered at 12 M. on Wednesday.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE lease, on premises No. 744 Broadway.—United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN H. PLATT, as Assignee, &c., against OLIVER H. P. ARCHER.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, dated Jan. 31, 1873, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on MONDAY, the 3d day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, the lease made by John David Wolfe to the Stuyvesant Bank of and in the premises number seven hundred and forty-four (744) Broadway, in the City of New-York. The lease will expire May 1, 1880. The sale will be made subject to the approval of this Court, and subject to all the terms and covenants contained in said lease, and in a subsequent agreement between the same parties.

For terms of sale and full particulars, inquire at the office of the undersigned, at No. 40 Wall-street, New-York.

JOHN H. PLATT,
Receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 700 frails seedless Raisins, damaged on the voyage of importation.

At 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo, Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Trinacria and ready for examination on Pier No. 21 North River. Fresh Malaga Lemons landing, Almeria Grapes, Bordeaux Onions, ex Parthia.

COAL.

GEO. MERRYWEATHER & CO.,

Sole agents for the

STERLING CANNEL,

Offer to families the best varieties of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

For domestic use.

General Office—Room No. 6, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway.

Post-office Box No. 5,310.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone are **more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of .... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

BERRY & HEISER,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.
NATHANIEL BERRY,
HENRY A. HEISER.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—THE UNDERsigned desires a position as stock clerk or cashier in a broker's office; has a thorough knowledge of the business after over eight years' experience. Address STOCKS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this institution, held this day, Mr. AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE was duly elected President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a Mortgage upon the Road, Equipments, and Land Grant of over 5,000,000 acres. There is, in addition, a Sinking Fund of Two per Cent. IT WILL BE ENTIRELY COMPLETED DURING THIS MONTH, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

OF

LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

(EXTENSION,)

DUE 1892. FOR SALE BY

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of a Completed Railroad in New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company,

Due in 1901, **convertible into the stock** of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from **Great Sodus Bay,** the best and largest harbor on the south side of **Lake Ontario,** through the Counties of **Wayne** and **Ontario** to **Gorham,** where it connects with the **Northern Central Railway** of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from **New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,** and the **coal fields** of Pennsylvania to **Canada** and the **great lakes.**

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the **New-York Central Railroad** and the **Erie Canal at Newark** and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the **Erie Railroad** and **Lehigh Valley Railroad,** which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at **90** and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

8 PER CT. GOLD BOND.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

COMPLETED ROAD.

First Mortgage

Only $16,000 Per Mile

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

RENDERING THE LARGEST INCOME OF ANY FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITY UPON THE MARKET.

For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,244	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,424	1434	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,333
1,647	1,727	1,957	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	67
787	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873. —New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.

Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA For sale by

BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 19 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 3 and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on THURSDAY, 13th inst., and reopened March 1, 1873.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CONVERTIBLE

MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 percent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents:

CITY BANK OF LONDON,
AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. past due BONDS; also coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS FROM $2,000 to $100,000, on City property. Principals only. Apply to H. W. RYDER, 1,292 Broadway, near 34th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, proximo, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 14 BROAD-ST.

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on Feb. 1, 1873.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS $10,077,944 88

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT C. SCHMIDDEL, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SCHMIDDEL, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Elizabeth Schmiddel: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 89 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 21, 1872.
HOWE, SHORTER & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 89 Centre-st.

N. B.—The complaint in this action has been this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dec. 31, 1872.
HOWE, SHORTER & PECKHAM,
ja7-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SARAH E. MERRILL, plaintiff, against ROBERT DODGE MERRILL, defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1873.
WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, this 13th day of January, 1873.
WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja14-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—PETER GOELET against EDGAR J. DAY, Richard J. Clarke, Frederick Brandeis.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 19, 1872.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of December, 1872. ROBERT GOELET, Jr.,
ja21-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL J. OAKLEY against LABAN G. RUSSELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 48 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 20, 1872.
SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said City.—Dated Jan. 27, 1873. SCUDDER & CARTER,
ja28-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—ELLEN DALE, plaintiff, against ROBERT S. DALE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—[By publication.]—(Com. filed.)—To Robert S. Dale, defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 138 Nassau-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 2, 1873.
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the 5th day of February, 1873.
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f11-law10wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL BISSICKS, Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-two dollars, with interest from the 1st of September, 1871, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Jan. 13, 1873.
H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
a14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—HENRY NEUSTADTER, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, MARY L. TIFFANY, FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF HARLEM, defendants.—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New-York on the 30th day of November, 1872, against you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the twenty days aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1872.
SAM'L RIKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja22-law6wTu

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 269 and 223 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A GROWing and well-established agricultural paper in this City; ability required, as well as $5,000 to $10,000 cash. Address, stating experience, &c., PARTNER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of one of the oldest-established lumber-yards in the City. Apply to SIMPSON, CLAPP & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC……SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC……SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC……SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC……SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC……SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Parthia, Wed'sday, Feb. 12. | Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19. | *Cuba, Wed'day, March 12.
Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26. | Calabria, Wed., March 19.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage……$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9½ P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS……Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN……Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON……Wed'day, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE……Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER……Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage……$75 and $65, currency
Steerage……$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK……Thursday, Feb. 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK……Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS……Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL……Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON……Thursday, Mar. 6, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 876 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON……ROUSSEAU……Wed'day, Feb. 12
ST. LAURENT……LEMARIE……Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE……DANRE……Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin……$125 | Second cabin……$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

VICTORIA…Sat., Feb. 15 | EUROPA…Sat., March 1
ANGLIA…Sat., Feb. 22 | INDIA…Sat., March 8

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

N. B.—The VICTORIA sails at 9 A. M., Feb. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH……Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE……Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN……Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE…Mar. 19, at……

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 20, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch steam-ship ORMESBY, Capt. KIRTON, for Aspinwall direct, leaving Pier No. 42 North River at 9 o'clock A. M. THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1873, and taking freight for South Pacific, Central American, and Mexican ports only.

Freight for above ports already received for steamer Henry Chauncey will go forward by Ormesby. Shippers are requested to surrender receipts and obtain their bills of lading. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 19th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. BRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curaçoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH……Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM……March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR……April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 11.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 13.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Feb. 15.

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 15 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cowanth……Saturday, Feb. 22
MANDINGO, Spence……Saturday, Mar. 15

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier No. 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana, via Nassau.)…Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,)……Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,)…Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)……March 6

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU.

The steam-ship CITY OF HAVANA, J. DEAKEN, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, for Havana via Nassau.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, respecting passports, custom-houses and conveyance of baggage, in obtaining the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy Couriers and traveling servants can always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:00 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to the 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination. JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:34, 4:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:20 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:20 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:20 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 2:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

—Allentown line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows: 6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville; 7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; 9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.; 10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville; 12 M.—Way-train for Somerville; 12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.; 2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown; 3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield; 4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; 4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington; 5 P. M.—For Somerville; 5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield; 5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago; 6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville; 7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton; 9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield; For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

PROPOSALS.

ST. LOUIS WATER-WORKS.

1873.

TO MACHINISTS.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

INDORSED PROPOSALS FOR HIGH SERVICE PUMPING ENGINES,

Will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, City of St. Louis, north-west corner of 8th and Pine sts, until 12 o'clock noon, of

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

For constructing and building upon and within the foundation walls provided for them, TWO DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES, coupled to one crank and fly-wheel.

The engines to be built of the form and dimensions as shown on the plans, and described in the contract and specifications. The large steam cylinders to be EIGHTY INCHES in diameter, and the small ones to be FIFTY INCHES in diameter.

The engines and all appurtenances to be complete and ready for use, by or before the 15th day of July, 1874.

A statement giving the weight of certain parts of the machine as calculated by the constructing engineer, will be furnished on application to this office.

The amount of security required will be FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and upon the award of the contract, this security may be increased to any amount less than the total amount of contract, if the Board so determine—and the adequacy and sufficiency of the securities offered will be determined by the Board of Water Commissioners.

N. B.—Bidders for this engine should strictly adhere to all the requirements set forth in the printed proposals attached to the form of contract and specifications. The drawings can be examined, and the form of contract and proposal, with specifications attached, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room No. 6, corner of 8th and Pine sts., St. Louis, and also at the office of Mr. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer, West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y.

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received from ENGINE-BUILDERS, who desire to submit their own designs for a pumping-machine capable of pumping twenty-four (24) million United States gallons in twenty-four hours. Provided, however, that if the Board does not approve the design of the engine the bid shall not be considered; and, furthermore, that final decision on any proposal accompanied by the designs of the bidders, even if the price and general plan should be found acceptable by the Board, may be deferred until full drawings and specifications have been submitted to the Board for approval.

All proposals, based upon any designs other than the design submitted by the Board, must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($10,000) as security that the party making the bid will accept and sign the contract if awarded to him. (If the bid is accepted, contract will be drawn in accordance with proposal.) Said check is to be returned to each of the parties bidding, in the event of the contract not being awarded to him, and to the successful bidder, after the contract, with approved security, is duly signed.

All such proposals shall also state the time at which said engine will be completed.

The Board reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, should it deem it to the interest of the City of St. Louis to do so.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor and Ex officio President.
ROBERT M. RENICK, Acting President.
HENRY FLAD,
WM H. STONE,
} Board of Water Commissioners.

ASHTON F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 21, 1873. }

PROPOSALS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1873, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, in New-York City, with thirty-five (35)

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Said horses must be bays, sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, from six to eight years old, not less than 15½ hands high, and each horse to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds.

The horses will be subjected to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be received. The whole number must be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany all bids.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards, for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The cardboard must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing-type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000,) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand, ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the Post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General, within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1873. }

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 15th day of March, 1873, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels of State Oats.
250 tons Timothy Hay.
60 tons hand-thrashed Straw.
5 tons Shorts.
10 tons Middlings.

All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y.; to be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1873.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Assistant Acting Quartermaster United States Army.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsome furnished rooms on second floor, for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class.

LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR GENTLEman, with board. No. 5 East 30th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH fire, without board, at No. 42 East 8th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass. C. BANTA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY, ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK. The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. P. HAMILL.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 25. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERRINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. Y. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 19th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LECTURES.

LECTURE

BY REV. THOMAS STREET, D. D., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1873, IN THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Dr. THOMPSON'S,) 34th-st., near 6th-av., at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the West-side Mission. Subject—*Scotland from an American Standpoint.* Tickets, 50 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock. HON. THOS. HERBERT WORRALL'S LECTURE ON MEXICO. Doors open at 7 P. M. Tickets, 75c.; reserved seats, $1; to be had at Schirmer's, Kaiser's, St. James' Hotel, and at the hall.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.—The fourth lecture of the course of 1873, will be delivered by Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 11th inst. Subject—*Ornament and Building.* Admission free. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary N. A.

REV. J. W. BAIN, OF NEW-CASTLE, Penn., will lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, in the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Men: the Nation's Need.* A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath-school.

DR. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER HIS celebrated lecture on Lord Bacon at Association Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7¾ o'clock, for benefit of the Bethesda Mission. Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents, at Putnam's, 4th-av. and 23d-st., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, (TIMOTHY TITCOMB,) TUESDAY EVENING, on *The Social Undertow.* See amusement column.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Alexander A. Thomson, David Thomson, and the late William Thomson, under the firm name of A. A. THOMSON & CO., expired by its limitations on the 1st day of January, 1873.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON,
ELLEN L. THOMSON,
JAMES THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON,
} Executors of Wm. Thomson, deceased.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they continue the business as tin-plate and metal dealers at Nos. 213 and 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman-st., under the name of A. A. THOMSON & CO.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into copartnership under the firm name of W. R. GOULD & CO., for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, and have taken offices at No. 70 Broadway, second story, with an entrance also No. 15 New-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873.
WM. R. GOULD.
WM. S. GOULD.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.— The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of E. H. JONES & CO., in the Fancy and Dry Goods trade, from Jan. 1, 1873, at No. 535 Market-st., San Francisco.

ELIAS H. JONES.
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.
LUKE E. DONNELLY.
DANIEL McLEOD, JR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between JOHN H. MILLER and FREDERICK WELTECK, under the firm name of MILLER & WELTECK, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that JOHN H. MILLER is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

JOHN H. MILLER.
FREDERICK WELTECK.

Dated FEB. 8, 1873.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash. Payments by Installments, if Desired.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence. Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. JAMES E. HAYES…Sole Lessee and Manager. MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 17.

Mr. Hayes begs to announce that on the above date the season will be resumed at this favorite theatre, whose record for the past nine years is made honorable with the names of many of the most famous dramatic, spectacular, and comedy successes, which can be recalled to day with pleasure in the home circle as among the most brilliant, and at the same time the most pure and graceful, to be remembered of the New-York stage.

Upon this occasion, also, Mr. Hayes will have the honor to reintroduce the best-remembered and most famous of all the Olympic successes, the unapproachable comedian, MR. G. L. FOX! who returns to New-York, the scene of his earliest triumphs, and the Olympic Theatre, the stage of his proudest celebrity,

FOR A BRIEF ENGAGEMENT ONLY.

Mr. Fox interrupts for this purpose his most successful tour through the Western and Southern States, where his fame had preceded him, and his name was already almost a household word, and he will revive, with all the brilliant adjuncts of its original production, the world renowned pantomime, of HUMPTY DUMPTY!

To be produced with Magnificent scenic effects, Wonderful new tricks and varieties, New costumes, and all THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST. Full particulars hereafter.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager…Mr. LESTER WALLACK. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of MR. SOTHERN in his original character of DAVID GARRICK, universally acknowledged to be a far more brilliant and powerful impersonation than any he has yet attempted.

Herald—"He was as great last night even as fame accords to Garrick."

Times—"He must have genius for tragedy as well as for comedy. His performance of Garrick is one of singular force and brilliancy; a far higher and broader ideal than anything else he does."

DAVID GARRICK will be represented every evening and every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice.

Characters by Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Acts I. and II.—Mr. INGOT'S HOUSE.
Act III.—GARRICK'S STUDY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor……Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager……Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½. THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the wonderful drama,

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½. | Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, Welsh Edwards, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.

Seats secured six days in advance. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

SECOND WEEK of the popular comedian, MR. W. J. FLORENCE, in his world-famous character of BOB BRIERLY, in Tom Taylor's instructive dramatic picture, in 5 parts, illustrating phases in English every-day life, entitled THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, presented with new and appropriate scenery, and cast to the full strength of the company. MR. FLORENCE will act BOB BRIERLY at the MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8. ONE WEEK ONLY of the great actor, F. S. CHANFRAU, in De Walden's Original Comedy of SAM! SAM! | AFTERNOON AT 2. LAST WEEK of the young actor, Mr. J. M. WARD, in Master's Drama of BUFFALO BILL! Or, KING OF THE BORDER MEN.

FRENCH COMEDY. BIJOU THEATRE.

Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th-st., near Broadway, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 8. ANNUAL BENEFIT OF M. P. JUIGNET. COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, MAGIC ROSE, The MASTENS FAMILY, Cat Duet, Tyroleans, and FAURE-NICOLAY, the celebrated Prestidigitateur.

Reserved seats at Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway; Saussol's, No. 21 East 16th-st.; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway. Orchestra, $1 50; parquet, $1.

J. M. BELLEW'S READINGS…FEB. 13.

STEINWAY HALL.

The increasing furore in the cultivated circles of New-York to hear this GREAT READER, induces the management to announce a FIFTH READING, on THURSDAY, when there will be presented this PROGRAMME:

ENOCH ARDEN……Tennyson
THE CRITIC (Mr. Puff)……Sheridan
PARADISE LOST……Milton
(Satan's Address to the Fallen Angels.)
LADY SELINA SEDILIA……Brete Harte
MACBETH (Act II. Scene I)……Shakespeare
PHAUDRICH CROHOORE……Le Fanu
(The Irish Wedding.)
GOOD NEWS FROM GHENT (by request)……Browning
THE CHARITY DINNER (by request)……Moseley

Reserved seats $1 each; at Schirmer's and the Hall.

ARION SOCIETY.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WITH NEILSON HALL. THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1873.

Tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, at $10, can only be had on proper introduction of the following members of the committee: Fr. Kuehne, No. 61 Broad-st.; F. T. Frey, No. 50 Beaver-st.; Robert Schroeder, No. 45 Broadway; C. W. Standart, No. 139 Broadway; J. Lating, No. 200 Broadway; J. Bloob, No. 297 Fulton-st.; J. Lindenmeyer, No. 15 Beekman-st.; H. von Keller, corner of Ann and William sts.; A. P. Stewart, No. 415 Broadway; J. Maidhof, No. 63 Walker-st.; H. Stiehl, No. 552 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Hanft Bros., No. 795 Broadway; E. Schuberth & Co., No. 23 Union-square; W. A. Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square; F. Spangenberg, No. 1,165 Broadway.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

Irresistibly ludicrous—the cream of fun! LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON! AT ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, and FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14. By the Amateurs recently at Association Hall. Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

(Timothy Titcomb,) author of "Bitter Sweet," &c., will deliver his very interesting lecture, entitled, THE SOCIAL UNDERTOW, at the PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for benefit of Sabbath-school. Tickets, 50 cents.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH

BY Prof. EITENNE LAMBERT. Subject, "CULTIVATION OF THE EAR." To be followed by DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS, THURSDAY AT 8 P. M., At No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Prof. Lambert's system is especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge of French practically available.

HARTZ! HARTZ!!

THE WONDERFUL MAGICIAN!!! At ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th-st., Between 8th and 9th avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12. GRAND MAGICAL LEVEE! Choice selection of amusing tricks. Bring the young folks. Admission, 50c.; children, half price.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The SIXTH WINTER EXHIBITION of the Academy, comprising the Sixth Annual Collection of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, and the English Collection of Water Colors and Sketches, is now open EVERY DAY, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

BETHESDA MISSION FAIR.

The Great Bazaar of Kings County, now open AFTERNOON and EVENING. All the novelties of the age; plenty of fun, music, &c. BROOKLYN HALL, NO. 16 MYRTLE-AV. Admission, 25 cents.

J. M. BELLEW. (THURSDAY, Feb. 13.) STEINWAY'S. LONDON TIMES—Mr. Bellew's reading is impressive, full of passion and purpose. * * * Redolent of genius and research.

*** The great dailies of New-York have confirmed this high eulogium.

PROF. ALLAN CURR, F. R. S., WILL lecture at Seventeenth-street Baptist Church, near 6th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Bastile of Paris; Or, The Romance and Drama of the French Revolutions.*

REMEMBER TO-NIGHT. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,367 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. E. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and other officers and committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 8 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN A. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE REFORM COMMITTEE.—A meeting to ratify the nominations of this Committee will be held at the Cooper Union, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock.

All members of the Institute opposed to the present mismanagement are invited to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—REFORM Committee will be in attendance at polls, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY next, 13th inst., from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M. No close corporations.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S NEW FIFTH-AV. THEATRE

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY…Sole Lessee and Manager. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

ALIXE. AUGUSTIN DALY'S BRILLIANT EMOTIONAL SENSATION.

In consequence of the undiminished and constantly-increasing demand for places, (hundreds being nightly turned away,) the contemplated change of programme on Saturday nights is postponed for the present, and ALIXE will be acted every evening, including Saturday.

ALIXE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SPECIAL!

Mr. DALY begs to announce that in consequence of the most extraordinary demand for places to witness the new and brilliant emotional play of ALIXE, he is compelled to postpone, for the present, the contemplated change of programme on SATURDAY NIGHTS. Due notice will be given of the first change, and for the present ALIXE WILL BE PLAYED EVERY EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Manager…Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. Begins 7¾.

LAST WEEK AND LAST MATINEE of THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 18, FIRST PRODUCTION ON ANY STAGE OF A new and peculiar local and American play—KALEIDOSCOPIC, SENSATIONAL, CONTEMPORANEOUS AND SPECTACULAR. In four acts and eleven tableaux, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, Entitled ROUGHING IT.

New and elaborate scenery representing much that is notable from BROADWAY to the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, with new and characteristic dresses, extraordinary machinery and properties, and with A MOST NOTABLE CAST. Box-office open Saturday morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sole Manager……MAX MARETZEK. FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF PAULINE LUCCA. Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1873. AND LAST TWELVE OPERA NIGHTS. Previous to the departure of MME. PAULINE LUCCA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Prices of subscription for twelve nights: Boxes……[illegible] Reserved seats……[illegible]

The subscribers of last season desirous of retaining their boxes or seats for the coming season of TWELVE NIGHTS are requested to give notice at the box-office, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH……Manager. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1873, and during the week, the great Drama of the HEATHEN CHINEE. Engagement of Mr. C. B. COLLINS, who will perform his original character of LONG TOM, THE MINER. All the powerful effects and thrilling tableaux. Preceded by the Comic Drama in one act, entitled the DUTCHMAN'S TROUBLES. Mr. Everybody. in which Mr. ROSINSKY will appear. Look out for WILL-O-THE-WISP, a gorgeous Pantomime.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIRD MONTH AND COMPLETE SUCCESS. The Crowning Triumph of Ballet Spectacle, LEO AND LOTOS. Music, Singing, Dancing, Scenery, Costumes, Transformations, Variety Entertainment. Americus, Davies, Siegrist Family, Trained Dogs. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY. LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The [illegible] will commence at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 9¾. Genuine Hit. Screams of laughter at THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1873, The most gifted living female orator, MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, Will give, for the first time in New-York, her lecture, "WHAT'S TO HINDER?"

Tickets, 50 cents; no reserved seats.

Tickets at principal book and music stores, and at the Hall.

The entire proceeds will be given to the Gettysburg Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Homestead.

GRAND CONCERT.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, by the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, AT STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873. Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

STEINWAY HALL.

MATINEE CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock. Benefit tendered to the sisters ALICE and LAURA MOLTENO, the juvenile Harpists and Violinists, aged eleven and fifteen years, from London, by a number of friends interested in their behalf. Tickets and programme to be obtained at all the music-stores, and at Steinway Hall. Price of admission, $1.

J. M. BELLEW. THURSDAY. (Fifth Reading.) LOUIS BLANC—M. Bellew sait donner à sa voix d'ailleurs très-belle des modulations agréables et variées; la grace de sa débit ajoute à l'effet de ses cheveux blanc, bouclés au-dessus d'un visage rayonnant de jeunesse.

*** Every reserved seat at Steinway's on Saturday was sold before the reading began.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION (No. 38 Bleecker-st.,) at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1873, at 8 o'clock.—Mayor HAVEMEYER will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Miss EMILY FAITHFULL. Vocal and instrumental music by Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Miss MATILDA E. TOEDT and Signor AGRAMONTE. Organist, JOHN ZUNDEL. Tickets may be obtained (without charge) at the rooms of the Union, at Association Hall, and at the principal music stores.

J. M. BELLEW. TO-NIGHT. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Programmes in the Brooklyn dailies.

REMEMBER TO-NIGHT. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway, Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.

"*Special Safe Offer.*" Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for Information, Circulars, and Price Lists. GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "*Special Safe Offer.*" Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos. BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $260, $275, $300. Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AT HAINES BROS.,

No. 27 Union-square. First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons,) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, &c.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV., now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY.

The Principal of a Public School Shot—Jealousy Said to be the Cause.

At about 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, while Officers Kelly and Rielly, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, were on post on Second-avenue, their attention was attracted by the sound of two pistol-shots, fired in rapid succession, proceeding from the vicinity of Forty-third-street. The policemen ran in the direction from which the sound of the pistol-shots proceeded, and, on reaching the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-third-street, found a man lying on the sidewalk groaning, and apparently in great pain, while close beside him stood another man, with blood streaming from his left hand. On being questioned, the man who was lying on the sidewalk said that he was shot in the groin, and was bleeding to death internally, and that the man who was standing beside him had shot him. Both the men—who were armed with revolvers—were taken to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station. Police Surgeon White was summoned, and attended the wounded men. Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-first Precinct, proceeded to investigate the case. The man who was wounded in the groin gave his name as Hugh Williamson, aged forty-six, residing at No. 142 West Sixteenth-street. He also stated that he was a practicing physician and also Principal of Public School No. 53, situated in Seventy-ninth-street, near Third-avenue. The other man gave his name as Gustave F. Malmquist, aged thirty-four, a native of Sweden, residing at No. 802 Second-avenue, corner of Forty-third-street. He said that he was employed as a salesman in an importing-house in the lower part of the City, but refused to give the names of his employers. The parties engaged in the fracas were very reticent in relation to the cause of the quarrel between them, but sufficient was learned to show that it had its origin in jealousy. It was ascertained that Malmquist is a married man and resides with his wife and several children on one of the upper floors of the house at the corner of Forty-third-street and Second-avenue. On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Malmquist, it is reported, went to a christening party at the house of a friend in the neighborhood, against the wishes of her husband. Malmquist returned to his home at about midnight and found his wife absent. This angered him exceedingly, and his conduct was so violent as to attract the attention of the other tenants of the house. At the party Mrs. Malmquist, it is stated, met Dr. Williamson, who paid her a great deal of attention, and when the gathering was about to disperse volunteered to accompany her to her home. Mrs. Malmquist accepted the proffered escort, and when they arrived at her residence and were ascending the stairs they could hear her husband, who is said to have been drinking to some extent, raging about the rooms. Dr. Williamson determined to accompany Mrs. Malmquist, with the view of protecting her against the violence of her husband. Upon entering her apartments she was assailed with a shower of abuse, which increased in violence when Malmquist noticed her companion. Dr. Williamson remonstrated with him, and, as can be readily supposed, a quarrel ensued between the two men. Malmquist ordered Williamson from the house, and while the latter was going down-stairs the quarrel was continued. On reaching the sidewalk both the men, who had by this time become thoroughly exasperated, drew revolvers and shots were exchanged. It is not known who fired first. Dr. White, after probing the wound in Williamson's groin, failed to find the ball, and ordered the removal of the wounded man to Bellevue Hospital, whither he was conveyed in an ambulance. The surgeons are of the opinion that his wound will prove fatal. Malmquist proved to be only slightly wounded. He was locked up at the station-house, and was subsequently arraigned before Justice Coulter, at the Fourth District Police Court. He was accompanied by his wife and a little son, aged eight. Both hands of Malmquist were bandaged. His version of the shooting is as follows: His wife and Dr. Williamson are, he said, distantly related. Presuming upon this relationship, Dr. Williamson has visited her at unseasonable hours and during his absence. This has caused much comment among the neighbors and no little animosity between the doctor and himself. Some years ago, during one of these quarrels, the doctor threatened, Malmquist says, to take his life. On Sunday night, during his absence, Dr. Williamson called upon his wife, and they went out together. Late at night he (Malmquist) returned and found his wife absent. Sometime afterward she returned with the doctor. Angry words followed, and they both left the house to settle their differences. Upon reaching the street, Malmquist alleges that Williamson drew his revolver and fired three shots at him, the first at his head, without effect; the second and third wounded the forefinger of the left hand and the thumb of the right. Malmquist then fired at the doctor, the ball taking effect in the groin and scrotum. They then clinched, and in this situation were found by the officers. The prisoner was committed to await the result of Dr. Williamson's injuries.

Last evening Dr. Sayers, after much difficulty, extracted the ball from the wounded man, and at a late hour the patient was progressing favorably. Dr. Williamson requests the suspension of public opinion, until his statement of the affair is placed before them.

THE FOX MURDER.

The Inquest—The Father Committed to Await Action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner Whitehill yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Fox, the lad who died Friday night, at the tenement-house No. 52 Hopkins-street, Brooklyn, from the alleged effects of a beating administered by his father. The body had been removed to Parker's dead-house, in Union-avenue, where it was viewed by the jurors. Peter Fox, the boy's father, was present with counsel. He denies altogether the story told by Plintzman, reported in THE TIMES of Sunday.

Joseph Creamer, M. D., who made a post-mortem examination of the body, testified: I examined the body of John Fox, and found several bruises on the left side of the chest, and also a severe one on the back of the head; decomposition had set in, but was not so far advanced as to preclude safe and satisfactory conclusions as to the cause of death; on examining the cavity of the chest, the pleura was found to be both inflamed and adhered; both lungs were inflamed, the left lung and the pleura more so than the right; the pleural cavity contained a quantity of extravasated blood. On opening the head there was apparent a slight inflammation of the *dura mater.* I am of the opinion that death resulted from the effects of a severe beating with a stick, or from being kicked with a heavy boot.

Officer Sweeney and William Brushman were next examined. The substance of their testimony has been already published in THE TIMES.

Mary Maguire, a tenant of No. 52 Hopkins-street, testified that on Sunday morning, Feb. 2, Mrs. Fox told her that her son John was very sick. Witness went to the room where the boy was lying, and asked him what was the matter. He said he had a fall in the alley. His mother told him to speak the truth, and then said, "Mrs. Maguire, what shall I do? His father kicked him; it is not a fall." Witness then told her to send for a doctor, which she did, and told her son to tell the doctor the truth about his father having kicked him, but after the doctor arrived she told him not to say anything about that; witness never saw Fox beat his son; when Mrs. Fox told witness that her husband had kicked the boy, she said to him, "Adam, isn't that so?" The boy replied "Yes."

Catherine Tibet, another tenant of No. 52 Hopkins-street, corroborated the testimony of last witness.

Barbara Kenner, also a tenant of No. 52 Hopkins-street, testified that the deceased was her grandson. On Thursday last she saw the boy and asked him how he felt. He said, "No better, and I can thank my father for it. I am going to die."

The jury then retired and in a short time came in with the following verdict:

> We, the jury, find that John Adam Fox came to his death by pleuro-pneumonia, caused by injuries inflicted by Peter Fox, at No. 52 Hopkins-street, Brooklyn, Feb. 4, 1873.

Fox stated that he was forty years of age, a native of Germany, and a laborer by occupation, and that he was innocent of the charge. He was then committed to the Raymond-street Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Fire in a Public School—A Panic Prevented.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the roof of Public School No. 45, Nos. 225 to 231 West Twenty-fourth-street. The fire was caused by the ignition of one of the wooden beams, which was placed within four inches of the flue. The school building is heated by hot air, and the furnaces are located in the basement. The weather being very cold, the janitor had made up a larger fire than usual, and the flue becoming overheated, set fire to the beam. The school was in session at the time the fire was discovered, and 1,600 female pupils were going through their customary exercises in the grammar and primary departments. The smoke from the burning beam attracted the attention of the pupils in one of the class-rooms on the upper floor, and the teacher of the class was notified. Finding that the roof was on fire, she informed Miss Julia A. Smith, the principal, who directed the scholars to be dismissed at once. The pupils became alarmed, and a panic would have ensued but for the presence of mind of Miss Smith and Miss Sarah E. Pomeroy, the Principal of the Primary Department, who directed the teachers to take up a position on the main stairway, where they remained bravely at their posts until the school had been dismissed, without the slightest accident occurring. Naturally the news of the fire caused a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood, and the street was thronged with the parents of the pupils rushing wildly about in search of their children. A section of police under command of Capt. Sanders, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was promptly on hand, and by their presence tended to allay the excitement. The fire was quickly extinguished by engine No. 19, and hook and ladder No. 12. The usual session of the school will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. Damage to building $500.

THE DONOHOE MURDER.

Commencement of the Trial of John Scannell—Only Two Jurors Obtained.

Another remarkable murder trial was commenced yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. John Scannell, whose brother Florence was noted in the local politics of the East side, was called to the bar to answer to an indictment for the murder of Thomas Donohoe in Johnson's pool-room, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, on the Saturday evening preceding the late election. The murder grew out of a feud existing between rival political factions, to which Donohoe and the Scannells belonged. In 1869, Florence Scannell was a candidate for Alderman, in opposition to one Nesbitt, the nominee of Tammany. The contest was a bitter one, and roused all the hatred of the Scannells against their opponents, who occasionally met at the liquor-saloon of Donohoe, on the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. To this saloon the Scannells went on the 3d of December, 1869, with a crowd of friends, broke into a room in which a meeting was being held, and commenced a free fight. Several shots were fired, one of which took effect in Florence Scannell's spine, and which, after paralyzing him for several months, ended his life. Some said the ball came from his brother John's pistol, while John vowed that Donohoe fired the shot, and is said to have made frequent threats of vengeance. Donohoe was a member of the Americus Club and a Tammany man. On the 19th of September, 1870, while walking down Third-avenue with a friend, Donohoe was shot at and wounded in the breast by a man in disguise, and on his recovery from the wound, which it was feared at the time would prove fatal, Scannell gave himself up to Capt. Cameron, and was indicted for the offense, but never tried. The next time Scannell and Donohoe met was on the evening of Nov. 2, 1872, in Johnson's pool-room, and there in presence of some 300 or 400 people, the murder took place for which Scannell is now on trial. The prisoner, who is little over thirty years old, of good build and fair size, was attired in a neat dark suit, and was attended by his wife and two younger brothers, one of them about thirteen years and the other about eighteen. They both appeared more troubled than the prisoner. Wm. A. Beach, Charles S. Spencer, Mr. Mitchell, and two other lawyers appeared for the defense, and District-Attorney Phelps, and Mr. Lyons, his assistant, prosecuted. At 11¼ o'clock Mr. Sparks proceeded to call the jurors. Antony Schaffer, the first juror called, was excused because he was subject to epileptic fits; William Coulter because he was a friend of the parties, and Newman Steck did not think he could be impartial. A very large crowd having gathered in the court-room, commenced to give occasional expression to the amusement which they derived from the answers of the jurymen. The Court said this was no place or occasion for amusement, and cautioned the audience that those who came to find in such a trial subject for laughter, would be punished if they repeated the offense. Garrett Nagle, called next, had an opinion which it would take evidence to remove, and he was excused. James J. Mitchell had also an opinion, and could not be impartial. William E. Bradley had also a decided opinion. He was let off. John W. Bruckelbach was challenged for principal cause, and had no opinion. Oscar Frisbee and Mr. Whittaker were appointed triers to decide on the challenge to the favor, but it was found that Mr. Frisbee had himself an opinion, and Amos K. Hadley was sworn in his stead. Mr. Bruckelbach was further questioned on the challenge to the favor, and the challenge found true by the triers. He went his way.

Marcus B. Bookstaver, No. 295 Spring-street, from the appeals made in the newspapers, was prejudiced generally against murderers on account of the demands for speedy justice. The triers rejected him.

John W. Reid, No. 132 West Twelfth-street, was also found not impartial by the triers on account of an opinion which he entertained.

A recess of half an hour was then ordered, and on its termination it was found that many of the jurors were excluded from the court-room in the effort to keep back the crowd that sought admission. An officer was sent out for them.

Henry T. Godet thought it would require evidence to disabuse his mind. He was found incompetent by the triers.

George W. Semken had an opinion, and was excluded by the Court.

Edward W. Baxter had formed no opinion of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, and though opposed to capital punishment, he would try and follow the evidence. To Mr. Beach he said he had read the appeals of the newspapers for speedy justice to murderers, and was impressed by their justice. Counsel was proceeding to interrogate him further, with a view of showing that he was prejudiced against all murderers, when Judge Brady interrupted him, saying that any man in the community who believes that murderers should be promptly prosecuted and severely punished, entertained only a just opinion. The defense, after a moment's consultation, peremptorily challenged this juror. Henry H. Saylis was also challenged peremptorily. Samuel Dreyfous, a retired merchant, was called next. He knew nothing about the case, and of course had no opinion. Being accepted by both sides, he was sworn in and took his seat as foreman of the jury at 2¾ o'clock. George Bowland, an ex-Custom-house officer, did not remember much about the case, and had no decided opinion. He was also challenged peremptorily by the defense. James M. Quigley, residing in Fifteenth-street, and having now no business, was next called. He had a slight impression, but would try and be impartial. He was also accepted and sworn, and then the Sheriff and Deputy County Clerk placed the wheel upon the bench to draw a new panel. The defense objected until the other panel was exhausted. The Judge said that as the new panel would not be called until the old one was exhausted, he should permit the drawing to proceed. The defense excepted, and 100 new names were drawn. After cautioning the two jurors sworn to converse with no one about the case, and assigning an officer to accompany each to his home, the Court adjourned until 10½ this morning.

The Boy Murder—Inquest in the Schaeffer Case.

Coroner Young held an inquest, yesterday, at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house in the case of the young boy Schaeffer, who was shot and almost instantly killed by a playmate named William Barker, in the house No. 522 Sixth-avenue, on Friday evening.

The story of the shooting was told by a boy, Thomas H. Senior, who entered the house with the boy Barker. He said that Barker on entering struck Schaeffer's elder brother on the nose, making it bleed. He then drew the pistol, and pointing it at young Schaeffer said, "I will shoot you." Schaeffer said, "Don't shoot me, Willie." Barker, however, snapped the pistol three times. The third time it exploded, and Schaeffer fell over a sofa, shot.

Other witnesses having been examined, the jury, after a short absence, found the following verdict:

> We find that John D. M. Schaeffer came to his death by a pistol-shot wound of the head, received at the hands of W. W. Barker, on Feb. 7, 1873, at No. 552 Sixth-avenue; and we call upon the authorities to adopt measures to prevent the sale of firearms to children and other irresponsible parties.

Coroner Young then committed Barker to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was taken into formal custody under the Coroner's commitment by Detective Hagan, and conveyed to the Tombs.

Rapid Transit—Address of Gen. Sigel.

The Rapid Transit Association met last evening, at No. 602 Sixth-avenue. The Executive Committee reported that a number of gentlemen had promised to take part in the addresses to be made at the Cooper Institute, on the 18th inst. It was agreed that at least 200 gentlemen should proceed to Albany, on the 20th inst., for the purpose of appearing before the two railroad committees, and urge upon them the necessity of reporting on the bill introduced by Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Tiemann, a few weeks since.

Gen. Sigel addressed the meeting at some length. He thought that the line should be built by the City authorities. He knew that 14,000 people were leaving the City for other places every year, and this was a very important loss to New-York. A line could be built for $14,000,000, and one which would meet with the support of the people.

The meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

Removal of Ashes and Garbage.

In answer to the resolution of the Board of Health in relation to the removal of ashes and garbage before 8 o'clock A. M. each day, the Board of Police yesterday forwarded to the Board of Health the report of Capt. Thorne, Superintendent of Street-cleaning, giving his views on the practicability of the contemplated change. The report states that the number of loads removed each day average 3,250. The carts employed work ten hours to collect nine loads, for which $4 are paid; that is, 360 carts at $4 per day to remove 3,250 loads of ashes, making the cost of each load about forty-five cents. The proposed change would necessitate the removal of the day's collection in one hour, for 7 o'clock is as early as the carts could commence work, and it would be difficult to get the ashes put out so early. It would, therefore, require 3,250 carts, making one load each, to do the work of 360 at nine loads each, as at present, paying the 3,250 a quarter day's hire at $1 10, instead of forty-five cents, as at present. This alone would increase the aggregate expense during the Winter months about $10,725 weekly. The report considers it doubtful if that number of carts could be procured under the anticipated circumstances. There are at present only thirteen dumping-boards; and dividing the daily number of loads between them—250 to each—and allowing two minutes to discharge three carts, the dumping of 250 loads would consume three hours. Other expenses would be incurred—new dumping-boards, scows, inspectors, trimmers, watchmen, &c. The change to the hour system would thus entail an additional expense of at least $350,000 yearly above the cost of the present system.

THE DONNELLAN MURDER.

The Trial of John Dorris Commenced Yesterday—Two Witnesses Examined.

The trial of John Dorris, charged with the murder of Thomas Donnellan, at the saloon of P. Roche, corner Henderson and Steuben streets, Jersey City, shortly after midnight on the 14th of November, was yesterday commenced in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Bedle presiding. The court-room was filled, and after some delay, caused by the absence of witnesses for the State, the prisoner was brought in, and took a seat beside his counsel, Hon. Leon Abbett and Capt. A. L. Cloke, and the case was moved by the county prosecutor, A. Q. Garrison. After the calling of forty jurors, the panel was secured at 1 o'clock. After recess the trial proceeded rapidly. Donnellan's mother and sister having in the interval taken seats within the railing. District-Attorney Garretson said the indictment was for murder in the first degree. Dorris and Donnellan had quarreled on the morning of the 14th of November, but had apparently settled their dispute, and went into Patrick Roche's saloon to drink together. The quarrel was there renewed. Donnellan struck at Dorris, when the latter, without any sufficient provocation, fired at him from under his coat, inflicting a fatal wound. Michael Dougherty, keeper of a saloon at Henderson and Prospect streets, where Dorris was bar-keeper, was the first witness on the part of the State. He testified that he and Dorris had closed their saloon and were on their way home, boarding together in Steuben-street, when they were met by Donnellan who asked where he could get a policeman. Deceased made some remark about Dorris' coat which the witness did not hear and the prisoner struck him. Witness interfered and the two men shook hands and the whole party went to Roche's to drink together. Donnellan when inside the saloon drew off his coat and challenged Dorris to fight him. Witness stepped between the men and they agreed to drink together, but as he turned to the bar Donnellan struck Dorris, who fired so quickly that Dougherty was not aware of his intention. Deceased said "I am shot," drew up his shirt and showed the wound, sat down and finally fell backward upon the floor, all within a moment. A number of persons who were in the saloon ran out for a doctor and policeman, and Roche, the proprietor, gave the call rap for an officer twice upon the step with a club which he had. Witness stooped over the dying man, discovered the character of the wound, which was in the abdomen, and on looking up for assistance discovered that Dorris had made his escape by a side door on Steuben-street.

Patrick Roche, the keeper of the saloon where the shooting occurred, was next sworn, and reiterated the statements of Dougherty. Donnellan had struck at, but had not hit Dorris, when the latter fired, apparently from under his coat, as witness had seen no weapon. Witness caught up a club, ran out, and rapped for an officer, and when he returned Dorris had escaped. He had not seen him go out, but he must have done so on the Steuben-street side, as he himself was in the Henderson-street door. No policeman came until a messenger had been sent to Police Head-quarters.

At the conclusion of Roche's evidence the court adjourned.

FUNERAL OF DR. STARRS.

Imposing Ecclesiastical Display—Grand Requiem Mass—Eulogy Pronounced by Bishop McLoughlin.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Vicar-General Starrs were celebrated yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-street, with all the solemn pomp and imposing display which characterize the Roman Catholic Church. Long before the hour appointed, the entrance to the cathedral was besieged by persons seeking admission, which was only to be obtained by tickets. A police force of 150 men, under the command of Capts. Clinchy, Kennedy, and McCullough guarded the approaches, and kept order. A cordon was drawn across Mott-street, at Prince, and another at Mott and Houston streets, and no person was allowed to pass without producing tickets of admission. The remains reposed under the canopy raised above the catafalque, and the interior of the cathedral presented the same appearance as on Sunday. The church was soon filled to inconvenience. The various Roman Catholic institutions and fraternities were represented, including St. Joseph's Seminary, St. John's College, the College of St. Francis Xavier, Manhattan College, St. Vincent de Paul Society, and several other parochial organizations. The banners of the different schools were draped in mourning. There were also present within the sanctuary Bishops Lynch, Charleston, S. C.; McNierney, Albany; Bacon, Portland; McLoughlin, Brooklyn; Wood, Philadelphia; Williams, Boston; McQuade of Rochester and over 200 priests. The services commenced at 10 o'clock by a procession of 150 priests, followed by the pall bearers entering the church, and the offices for the dead were chanted, after which Archbishop McCloskey [illegible] a long train of priests and acolytes filed through. A pontifical high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Archbishop, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Quin, Curran, Preston, and others. Mozart's Grand Requiem Mass in D Minor was sung, as also the Kyrie fugue, Deis Iræ, Recordate solo, Rex cremende, Lachrymosa, and other choruses and solos proper to the occasion. The choir consisted of sixty voices and the following solo singers: Mme. Chorne, soprano; Mme. Unger, alto; Mr. Graf, tenor; Mr. Urchs, basso, and Mr. Lohst, baritone; Mr. Franke, organist, and Gustavus Schmitz, conductor. The Liederkranz Society furnished part of the chorus. After the Gospel, Bishop McLoughlin ascended the pulpit and preached from the text, "I heard a voice from Heaven saying write, blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." He reviewed the life and labors of the deceased, eulogizing his character and lauding his virtues. At the conclusion of the discourse, the Archbishop pronounced the benediction. The procession was again reformed, headed by the bishops. The coffin, borne by priests and flanked by the pall-bearers, followed by a number of priests and laymen, was carried slowly through the church and deposited in the vault beneath the cathedral.

The Dover Murder Cases—Postponement of the Trials.

Yesterday morning Judges Dalrymple, Fancher, and Kanouse sat in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Morris County for the purpose of hearing the case of Luigi Luzignani, the Italian who killed Joanna Moosi, at Dover, in November last. So many murders have been committed in and about this place within the past year or two that it has attained a most unenviable reputation, and at an early hour yesterday the court-room was crowded with interested spectators. The particulars of the case appeared in THE TIMES of Sunday last.

The Prosecuting-Attorney, amid a breathless silence, demanded that the case of Luigi be at once proceeded with. Counsel for the accused objected, on the ground that they had had no opportunity to confer with their client, owing to his ignorance of the English language, and to their inability to procure the services of an interpreter. In addition to this they were embarrassed by the unavoidable absence of Mr. Vanatta, senior counsel for the defense, and had just learned that a most material witness for the prisoner was now in Savannah, from which place it would be impossible to bring him before the lapse of many days. The State had not offered to provide an interpreter, and only by the most strenuous efforts had they been able to provide themselves with one. He had just arrived, and counsel had had but a few minutes' advantage of his presence to put themselves in intelligent communication with their client.

The Court—We have just received a letter from the senior counsel for the defense. In it he says that it is impossible for him to be here for some days. In view of this fact, and of others just presented, we are willing to postpone the trial of this cause until Thursday.

The Brooklyn Water Supply.

The annual report of Chief Engineer Adams, of the Board of City Works, on the subject of the water supply, will be presented at the next meeting of the Common Council. It recommends that the country beyond Hempstead for a distance of fifteen miles, be surveyed, and made to contribute to the supply of water in the reservoir, and also that the city purchase Watt's Pond. Over seven miles of sewers were built in 1872. An additional appropriation of $50,000 is needed for the Eighteenth Ward sewer. The report suggests the building of storm sewers at a cost of $50,000.

HORACE GREELEY'S WILL.

Decision of the Surrogate—The Will of 1871 Admitted to Probate.

Surrogate Coffin delivered the following decision in the Greeley will case at White Plains yesterday:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, SURROGATE'S COURT.—In the matter of proving the last will and testament of Horace Greeley, deceased.—Robert S. Hart for Ida L. Greeley, proponent of the will of Nov. 9, 1872. George P. Nelson and Joseph H. Choate, counsel for guardian ad lit. of Gabrielle M. Greeley, infant heir-at-law and next of kin, Isaiah T. Williams for contestants and proponents of the will of Jan. 9, 1871.

The Surrogate—On the alleged will of 1872 being presented for probate, Messrs. Samuel Sinclair, Charles Storrs and Richard H. Manning being the executors named in an earlier alleged will of the decedent, bearing date Jan. 9, 1871, appeared and propounded the latter will, and claimed that the will of 1872 was void for lack of testamentary capacity.

The cases thus became consolidated, and the question to be determined was, Which was the last will and testament? The proponent of the last will and testament of 1872 caused the subscribing witnesses to that will to be examined, and made out a prima facie case for its establishment. The contestants then proceeded with evidence tending to show that the decedent was not, at the time of its execution, capable of making a will, by reason of unsoundness of mind. At an early stage in progress of the case, and after releases had been executed by all of the legatees and devisees named in the will of 1871, save the children of the deceased and the Children's Aid Society, and after Miss Greeley had executed and delivered to her younger sister a conveyance of one equal half part of all the property claimed to have been disposed of by the will of 1872, the counsel of Miss Greeley, and those of her sister objected that the contestants of the latter will had no longer any status in court, and no right to contest the same. In this I think they were wrong. Our statute (3 R. S., 5th ed., 1846.) provides that the executor, devisee, or legatee named in any last will, or any person interested in the estate, may have the will proved. Any interest, however slight, and even, it seems, the bare possibility of an interest, is sufficient to entitle a party to oppose a testamentary paper. (Williams on Executors, 284; Dayton's Surrogate, 158 and 159.) The executors named in the will of 1871 have clearly, by statute, an express right to have that will proved, if they can establish the fact that it is the last will, and they may rightfully contend against the validity of any alleged subsequent will as an obstacle in the way of establishing the will under which they claim. Their interest in this regard is very apparent. For, if they can succeed in establishing their will, the title to the movable goods of the testator, though in ever so many different and distinct places, vests in them, in possession, &c.—indeed, did so vest presently upon the testator's death. (Williams on Executors, 531.) The probate, for letters testamentary, is merely operative as the authenticated evidence, and not at all as the foundation of the executor's title; for he derives all his interest from the will itself, and the property of the deceased vests in him from the moment of the testator's death. (Dayton's Surrogate, 213, citing Williams on Executors, 255.) If, however, the will of 1872 should be established as the valid last will, then the title would be elsewhere. Thus, the proponent and contestants are trying their alleged titles. Besides, the Children's Aid Society, named in the will of 1871, had not released or abandoned its legacy, and had a right to expect the executors to look after its interests. At the close of the contest, and before exhausting the evidence on the part of the contestants, for alleged reasons, immaterial to the decision of the case, the counsel for proponent stated that under written instructions from his client, and sanctioned by her sister, any further effort to establish the will of 1872 was abandoned; that they withdrew from the controversy; and he intimated a willingness that the will of 1871 should be admitted to probate. The counsel for the guardian ad litem did not dissent from this suggestion. Thereupon the executors produced the usual formal proof of the execution of the will of 1871, and applied for letters testamentary thereon. It seemed to be considered by some of the counsel that thus the will of 1872 and the testimony, and all proceedings relating to it, had been withdrawn from this court. But this, I apprehend, could not be done in this or any case. The statute says:

> That every Surrogate shall carefully file and preserve all affidavits, petitions, &c. (3 R. S., 365, section 14., 5th ed.) Upon proof being made of the due service of the citation, the Surrogate shall cause the witnesses to be examined before him. All such proofs and examinations shall be reduced to writing. (Ib., 148, section 56.) The testimony taken by any Surrogate in relation to the proof of any will shall be reduced to writing, and shall be entered by him in a proper book to be provided, and preserved as a part of the books of his office. (Ib., 167, section 75.) The Surrogate shall enter in his minutes the decision which he may make concerning the sufficiency of the proof or the validity of any will which may be offered for probate, and if he find against it, shall state the ground upon which the decision is made, &c. (Ib., 150, section 69.) The Surrogate of each county shall provide and keep a book in which shall be entered all minutes of proceedings, &c. (Ib., 365, section 13, pl. 4.)

It will be seen that the language of these provisions is imperative, and that the Surrogate has no discretion on the subject. The testimony and proceedings cannot, therefore, be withdrawn, but must remain as part of the records and files of his office, and a decree must be made. It would, however, be competent for all parties, being adults, in such a case, at any stage of the proceedings, to enter into a stipulation to be entered on the minutes to authorize the Court to make a decree in pursuance of the terms of the stipulation. But here this difficulty in regard to any such adjustment is encountered: an infant is a party to these proceedings, and neither the guardian ad litem, or his counsel can make any admissions affecting unfavorably the interests of the infant. This is a well-established rule. (James vs. James, 4 Paige, 115; Bulkley vs. Van Wyck, 5 ib., 536; Stephenson vs. Stephenson, 6 ib., 353;) and in the case of Moore vs. Moore, Sandf., ch. cap. 37, the Vice-Chancellor ordered the testimony of an infant, taken in the cause under the objection of his guardian ad litem, to be stricken out. Perhaps the furthest the Courts have gone in sanctioning the act of the guardian ad litem, in declining a contest in relation to the infants' rights is the case of Levy vs. Levy, 3 Mad. Rep., 245, but that case clearly has no application here. All these cases, as well as all elementary works on the subject, indicate the tender solicitude with which all courts guard and protect the rights and interests of those whom the law considers as incapable of managing their own affairs.

The consent, if such it may be considered, of the counsel for the proponent, speaking for both children, to allow the will of 1871 to be admitted to probate would be tantamount to an admission that the paper dated in 1872, and propounded as the last will and testament of the decedent, purporting to give a larger interest in his estate to his children than the will of 1871, is not, in fact, the last will, and ought to be refused probate.

Thus, it being impracticable, as I have endeavored to show to withdraw the proceedings relating to the will of 1872, and equally impossible to accept or consider any such admission that may have been made by or in behalf of the infant, it would seem to remain my duty to consider, however reluctantly, the case upon its merits, and to decide upon which testimony shall be admitted and which rejected.

In doing so, this embarrassing fact is encountered at the outset, that the testimony on either side is incomplete and fragmentary, in so far as the will of 1872 is concerned. In the midst of the evidence on the part of the contestants, counsel for proponent and for the infant announced their withdrawal from the contest, pursuant to the request of those whom they represented, and proponent's counsel signified his willingness to allow the will of 1871 to be admitted to probate. To this course no objection seemed to be made. The counsel for contestants appears, therefore, to have assumed that no further evidence was necessary on his side, and the matter was, in this somewhat anomalous condition, and without argument by the learned counsel, left to the Court to determine. In every case a testator is presumed to be sane. To this presumption is usually superadded the testimony of subscribing witnesses, generally non-experts, to the effect that they considered the testator to be of sound and disposing mind and memory. Here the subscribing witnesses testified to a compliance with the usual formalities by a person whom they considered of sound and disposing mind and memory. Thereupon, and without regard to any facts or circumstances occurring at any other time or place than the scene of the execution, the proponent was held to have made out a prima facie case, and the burden of proof was thrown upon the contestants to establish the fact, if they could, that some one or more of these formalities had not been complied with, or that the testator was incapable of making a will by reason of unsoundness of mind. They sought to assail its validity on the latter ground. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to detail with any degree of minuteness the testimony which the contestants adduced with a view to establishing insanity. Suffice it to say that the intimate associates of the decedent observed, at least as early as the 1st of November, 1872, in his acts, appearance, and conversation, indications of aberration of mind which gave them much concern; that this condition continued down to the 9th day of November, the day of the date of the will in controversy, on which day his conduct and language was of so marked a character as to leave no doubt of his insanity. The painful history from this period down to about the 20th of November, when he was removed by his friends to the private asylum of Dr. Choate, near Pleasantville, is furnished by the testimony, and there it ceases. From that date to a few hours previous to his death, on the 29th of November, we have no direct evidence as to his bodily or mental condition. Upon this evidence, in connection with the peculiar provisions of the will, in the light of the fact, as alleged, that Gabrielle was, if anything, his favorite, and the contrast between it and other wills theretofore made by him, and the further fact that in it he nominates no executor, when, in 1871, he had urged upon his friend, A. J. Johnson, as the chief reason why he should make a will, that he could thus appoint his own executor, would seem to be the grounds upon which the contestant's counsel relies, as establishing testamentary incapacity, and as so far overcoming the testimony of the subscribing witnesses as to again cast the onus probandi upon the proponent. In this I am inclined to believe he is right. To say the most of it, the evidence of the subscribing witnesses is very meagre and unsatisfactory when we consider the precedent facts. Here was a person who had manifested such palpable indications of unsettled reason as to cause his most cherished and intimate friends the liveliest anxiety; who was by their advice and under their direction, doubtless, removed to the private asylum of an eminent physician who made the treatment of diseases of the brain a specialty, and who remained under his treatment until the disease culminated in death. At the time of the factum of the alleged will, and, indeed, during that day, no word was uttered by the dying man other than the monosyllables, "well," "yes," and "no," in response to questions put to him. When first asked if the paper was his last will and testament, he, it would seem, with his eyes closed, said "no," and, on the question being repeated in a different form, he opened his eyes, slightly raised his head, looked at it, and said "yes." When asked by Mr. Stuart if he would have him, who was one of his most intimate friends, as one of the witnesses, he said "no;" at which Mr. Stuart was so evidently astonished that he repeated the question by asking "Will you have me, John R. Stuart, witness it?" and the response was again "no." I attach very slight importance to the incident of the handshaking with Mr. Reid. While all of these circumstances may be consistent with the soundness of a mind theretofore sane, they certainly, it strikes me, are not inconsistent with the continued unsoundness, when it has been once clearly established. The onus was upon the proponent to remove any doubts upon the subject, were it practicable so to do.

The above scene, as the evidence shows, occurred about an hour before the dissolution of the decedent. There is no evidence as to when this will was written, or as to the attendant circumstances, or as to where it was found, or that the decedent had any agency whatever in its production for formal execution, and I am not permitted to have the benefit of the evidence of Dr. Choate, the professional expert under whose care and in whose house the patient was for nine days immediately prior to his death, and who was in the house at the time of the so-called execution of the alleged will. Under the peculiar facts of the case, had the parties all been of age, the intendment would, in consequence, have been strongly against the proponent. On the other hand, because there is an infant party, principles of law cannot be relaxed nor unwarranted inferences from evidence be made in her favor. In these respects the law knows no distinction of sex or age. Soundness and perfectness of mind are held, in law, to be absolutely requisite in the making of wills; the health of the body merely not being regarded. If general insanity be proved, it is presumed to continue until a recovery be shown, and the party alleging a restoration to sanity must prove his allegation. (Groble *vs.* Barr, 5 Barr, 441.)

With respect to persons of unsound mind having lucid intervals, it is sufficient if the evidence adduced in support of the will shall establish that the party afflicted had intermissions, and that there was an intermission at the time of the act; but the order of proof and presumption is thereby inverted. For where insanity is established, then the party who would take advantage of the act done during an interval of reason must prove such act to have been so done. (Cartwright against Cartwright, 1 Phellim, 90 P.) In this instance, we have the general insanity of the decedent established, and no sufficient proof that at the time of the factum there was interval of reason. Applying the above principles to this state of facts, it follows that the will of 1872 must be refused probate. (P.) The will of 1871 having been duly proven, must therefore be admitted as the last will and testament of Horace Greeley.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A seizure of twelve barrels of Nova Scotia herring was made by the Customs officers yesterday.

A fire occurred, yesterday, in the slaughter-house of Jacob Seiter, at No. 237 East Forty-fifth-street, causing $1,000 damage.

A bale of cotton batting took fire, yesterday, in the shop of J. R. Ackerson, on the second floor of No. 763 Broadway, resulting in $200 damage.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, John Bennett, convicted of stealing a pocket-book and $35, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

Rev. George J. Mingins delivered a lecture last evening at the Working Men's Club, No. 207 Greenwich street, entitled "The History of New-York and City Life."

Joseph McDermott was arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday, and committed for trial for stabbing Michael Kehoe in the back and chest with a pocket-knife.

At the request of a number of members of the Union Club, Mr. Thomas Herbert Worrall has consented to deliver a lecture on "Mexico," at Association Hall, on Wednesday evening.

The track at Coxsackie has been cleared from the wreck caused by the recent railway accident, and all trains are now running regularly again. The wrecked cars are being placed on the rails.

A civil service examination for a clerkship in the Naval Office, worth $1,800 per annum, was held yesterday. Nine candidates were examined for the position. The result has not yet been announced.

At a meeting of the Old Guard, held last evening at Funk's Hotel, it was unanimously decided to visit Washington on the 4th of next March, to assist at the inauguration of President Grant.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of the St. Louis Board of Water Commissioners, inviting proposals for high service pumping-engines to be used in that city.

The directors of the German Hospital have elected the following officers: President, C. Godfrey Gunther; Vice-Presidents, F. Kilian and P. N. Moeller; Secretary, Dr. H. Althof; Treasurer, E. Sauer. The Christmas Fair for the benefit of the fund realized $10,000.

The new Harbor-Masters have lately been sworn in and placed on duty. Capt. Seaman will not assume his position as Captain of the Port until the 1st of March, the new Harbor-Masters in the meantime being in charge of the present Captain of the Port.

The usual monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian Association took place last evening in Association Hall. The programme consisted of readings by Prof. Locke Richardson, of the Syracuse University, and a selection of music on the organ by Prof. A. L. Mora.

The Jumel case was resumed yesterday, and, after taking some unimportant testimony, Mr. Carter began his summing up for the defense, which was not concluded at the rising of the Court. He will finish to-day, and will be followed by Mr. Chatfield for the plaintiff.

The special committee appointed by the Tammany General Committee to revise the constitution and by-laws of the organization, met in the office of John M. Chanler, yesterday. A report was adopted, and it will be presented for the action of the General Committee at its next meeting.

The White Star steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool on Jan. 30 and Queenstown on Jan. 31, reached this port yesterday afternoon. The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, with the same dates, arrived last evening. The latest mail news thus received is fresher by five days than that previously at hand. The management of the White Star line and the officers of the Baltic are once more entitled to our thanks for liberal contributions to our foreign files.

BROOKLYN.

In the matter of the application of Richard Heckscher, Jr., bankrupt, Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court, yesterday, denied the motion for a discharge.

The monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Sunday-school was held, last evening, at the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church. An address was delivered by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., on the "Confusion of Tongues and the Science of Language," Genesis xi., 1-8.

Postmaster Booth, of Brooklyn, received yesterday a letter from George D. Aldrich, Lincoln, Placer County, Cal., stating that a woman named Hannah Johnson had been murdered near that place. The woman was a native of England, and had, according to her own statement, a married daughter residing in Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday the Queens County Court-house Commissioners met at their office in Long Island City, and after a lengthy discussion on the question of the Supervisors' late censure, voted to confine the cost of the county buildings to a sum not exceeding the appropriation of $150,000. The architects were instructed to amend their plans so as to confine their estimates to the appropriation.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual conference of the Presbytery of West Jersey will be held at Camden on the 27th inst.

Henrietta Blakes was killed at Trenton, on Saturday, while crossing the Pennsylvania track near the State Prison. The inquest resulted in a verdict of accidental death, but censured the company for not keeping watchmen at its crossings.

The jury in the case of Edward Hogan, who was killed by the falling of a gate at the Trenton rolling-mill, rendered a verdict censuring the Company for not exercising proper caution, the evidence having shown that the gate was improperly hung, and left in an unfinished condition.

The passenger depot of the Erie Railway, at Hackensack, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The engine-house adjoining was badly damaged. The depot was a frame structure 40 by 60, the engine-house being of brick, 30 by 40. The loss is about $5,000, which is covered by insurance. The Company's books and papers were saved. The fire was caused by sparks from a locomotive.

The citizens of Bloomfield met last evening. The question discussed was the annexation to Newark, the discontinuance of the Appeals Commission, and the equalization of taxation. The proposed bill was amended to secure the assessments of farm-lands at the same rates as houses and lots.

On the inquest, yesterday, in the case of Mary Sweeney, who was found dead in a tenement-house known as the "Ship," in Jersey City, Dr. Buck testified that death was produced by inflammation of the lungs, caused by excessive dissipation. Thomas Sweeney, the husband, has been exonerated. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mrs. Edwin Forrest, who resides in Richmond County, has given notice to the executors of her late husband that she will apply for her dower in the estate, on the grounds that Mr. Forrest was never divorced from her.

The City Chamberlain.

Counsel for the respective parties to the injunction suit between the City Chamberlain and Mr. John Foley, appeared in the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday, and counsel for Mr. Foley stated that both Judge Monell and Judge Freedman, either of whom they had expected to sit on the hearing of the appeal, had announced that they were otherwise engaged and could not, and he (counsel) therefore asked if the Court could not make some other arrangements.

Chief-Justice Barbour said the Court did not see what other arrangement could be made than that already made, whereby the case went over until the March term.

Judge Sedgwick suggested that on the part of Mr. Foley there had been some irregularity in the soliciting of judges personally to sit on the hearing of this appeal.

Mr. Dyett, counsel for Mr. Foley, said counsel could not be held responsible for that.

To this Judge Sedgwick replied that he did not refer to counsel; he did not see how counsel could have acted otherwise than they had.

The discussion was thereupon closed, with the understanding that the case remain as already disposed of—off for the Term.

Salting the Tracks—Mr. Bergh's Bill Before the Legislature.

Mr. Bergh will go to Albany this morning with a long list of signatures to petition in favor of his bill, now before the Legislature, prohibiting the use of salt in melting snow or ice in the streets, and fixing a penalty of between $100 and $500, according to circumstances, for each violation of the statute. The street railroad and omnibus companies claim that the use of salt facilitates car-running in Winter time, and allege that their pecuniary losses would be greater from the prohibition than from the acknowledged decay to the horses' hoofs caused by its use. The opposition have had representatives at Albany for some time past, and propose contesting the measure to the utmost possible extent. On the other hand the bill is supported by private owners of horses, many of whom have suffered severely by the disabling of their stock during the present Winter.

[Advertisement.]

"Harsh, wrinkled skin regains the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—J. W. Smythe and wife, Mrs. J. J. Fisher, Miss Mary Fisher, R. D. Fisher, M. Solomon, J. H. Burst, James Tite, R. M. Grant, M. Morrow, B. B. Simpson, and 17 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool—Mrs. N. C. Winslow, Miss E. Churchill, Mrs. L. W. Coles, A. Woeikof, W. L. Grout, F. Cumberland, J. D. Edgar, J. Rennie, Wm. J. Armstrong, R. Decker, R. Struthers, Thos. Allison, C. Clifford, R. Salembier, Geo. Levy, Rev. R. G. Moses, W. C. Oastlier, C. Crane, E. Hatton, R. Barbour, Mrs. J. Barrett, D. S. Keith, P. Fleming, W. H. Hartshorn, S. Dodd, A. Sichel, E. V. Fargis, E. H. Van Schaick, John C. Grimbach, Josiah Taylor, A. Lazarus, A. E. Peach, Mr. Peach, Mr. Suffield, E. Holzappel, J. Williams, A. L. Rockwell, W. M. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Helen Kirkpatrick, Gordon W. Lloyd, W. Jenkinson, Rev. H. Smythe, W. Robertson, T. R. Henderson, H. Robertson, G. H. Turner, J. Sharrer, J. G. Packham, Mr. Lambert, Mrs. Lambert, W. H. Wickham, C. H. Foster, R. F. Tilney, R. Brown, S. B. Geddings, W. G. Winslow, Norman Robertson, J. H. Gosson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:59 | Sun sets.....5:30 | Moon rises...5:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:00 | Gov. Island..7:49 | Hell Gate...8:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland, J. F. Ames & Co.

Ships Jas. Wishart, (Br.,) Grundwater, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.; Ne Plus Ultra, Kirby, Antwerp, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Hudson, Knight, London, for orders, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Jesse Isabel, (Br.,) Mills, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Gazelle, Decker, Bridgetown, (Bar.,) H. Trowbridge & Son; Syra, Corning, Marseilles, Jas. Henry; Sjorgesten, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Alexander Donovan, (Ital.,) Specht, Genoa, A. P. Agresta; Antelope, Davis, St. Thomas, Roche, Bros. & Co.

Brigs Shannon, Sawyer, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Anna Marie Henrietta, De Jonge, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rio de la Plata, (Dutch,) Remmers, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Trio, (Ger.,) Oblyser, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Guisborough, (Br.,) Enos, St. Pierre, H. A. Vatable & Co.; D. Trowbridge, Rice, Bridgeton, D. Trowbridge & Son; Salina, (Br.,) Tuthill, Bahia, &c., E. D. Hurlburt & Bros.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Company.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 30 and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Jan. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Leith, Liverpool Jan. 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Bremen, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen Jan. 25, via Southampton 28th, with mdse, and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Carisbrooke Castle, (of London,) Smith, Calcutta and Sand Heads Oct. 21, with mdse. to Campbell & Thayer—vessel to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Ship Favorita, Greenman, Liverpool 51 ds., with mdse. to Pray & Dickens.

Ship Anglo Saxon, (of London,) Davidson, Amoy Oct. 29, with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Amelia Wilson, (of London,) Watson, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Fannie H. Loring, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Loring, Las Tunas 15 ds., via Delaware Breakwater Feb. 8, with sugar to order—vessel to Miller and Houghton. Left in port brig Susan Bergen, for New-York in 15 ds.

Bark Sedwell Jane, (of Biddeford,) Bowden, Pernambuco 34 ds., with sugar to Napier & Co.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, Trinidad 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Latasa & Co.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Hoxie, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine to Kenny & Ross.

Brig George Gilchrist, (of Boston,) Hart, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Morning Star (of Parrsboro, N. S.) Macomber, Cardenas, 11 ds. with sugar to Brett Son & Co.

Schr. Jas. H. Gordon, (of May's Landing, N. J.,) Ireland, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to master.

Schr. J. T. Alburger, Corsen, Brunswick, Ga., 4 ds. with yellow pine to Eppinger Russell.

Schr. Robert Myhan, Phillip, Corpus Christi, 19 ds. with hides, wool, &c., to Henry E. Sprague.

Schr. Wm. H. Printice, Printice, Portland, with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., moderate.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from Savannah; Nereus, from New-York; Norman, from Philadelphia.

Below—Ship Archer, from Manila.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, from New-York, and Falcon, from Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 10.—Arr. steam-ships General Barnes, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia, and Saragossa, from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 14, by ship Anglo-Saxon, in Gaspar Strait, spoke bark Martha, from Hong Kong, for Valparaiso; same date, &c., ship Star of China, Whampoa, for London; Nov. 19, lat. 7 S., lon. 104 E., ship Caller Ou, (Br.,) Japan, for New-York; Dec. 2, lat. 22 S., lon. 68 E., bark North-East, (Br.,) Manila, for New-York.

Jan. 29, by brig Morning Star, off Cardenas, spoke schr. Ella M. Pennell of and from Machias, for Matanzas.

Feb. 8, by pilot-boat F. Perkins No. 13, off Absecum, brig D. G. Brown, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) from Inagua, for Boston.

European Marine News.

HAVRE, Feb. 10.—Arr. Saturday the Baltic Lloyd's steamer Torwaldsen, Capt. Liskow, from New-York, Jan. 25.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 10.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Frisia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Jan. 30, for Hamburg, touched at this port this morning.

MOVILLE, Feb. 10.—The Anchor line steam-ships Columbia, Capt. McKay, from New-York Jan. 25, and Dorian, Capt. Taylor, from the same port Jan. 22, both for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND SCOTCH NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS.
WEDDING, RECEPTION, AND VISITING CARDS.
SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR MENUS, CARDS, INVITATIONS, &c.

Twenty-second Annual Report
OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

Receipts During the Year 1872.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,785,161 12
For interest	502,931 34
For interest, &c., accrued	102,920 91
	$2,390,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$673,011 31	
Paid for Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus Interest on Dividend, &c.	407,976 44	
Total amount returned to Policy-holders—$1,080,987 75		
Paid for Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	[illegible]	$1,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, Trust Co., and on hand	$321,109 90
Bonds and Mortgages, and interest accrued on same	3,324,127 21
Loans on Policies in force	[illegible]
United States and N. Y. State Stocks	[illegible]
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	[illegible]
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds (Market value of the securities, [illegible])	[illegible]
Interest due to date and all other property	[illegible]
	$8,341,154 92

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.

FINE GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES.

In consequence of removal, we shall offer our entire stock of Rich Jewelry, Bronzes, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c., at a liberal discount. The assortment is large, and the goods are all of the very best quality.

HOWARD & CO.,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

$500,000
CURRENCY
Will be given by lot to patrons of the Third Grand Gift Concert, by authority of special legislative act, in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873. [illegible] Cash Gifts will be made, and [illegible] THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, [illegible] Concerts have already been given [illegible] success. [illegible] you hold tickets, any one of which may draw $100,000
FOR YOU.
Tickets $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.
All applications for tickets, full programme and information must be made to Managers of New-York Office.
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
General Depot of Supply,
609 Broadway, New-York.

SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE,
fresh, crisp, and sparkling, will always be found in the
New-York Era,
the current number containing a
True Account
of the
CHARITY BALL.
Also, a poem by W. J. FLORENCE, [illegible] Sketch by OLIVE STEWART, [illegible] Ready on TUESDAY MORNING. [illegible] publication, No. 8 Spruce-st. [illegible]